

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XV.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 7, 1913

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

One Dollar a year.

No. 6

What President Frost Prays For

Last year sixty students came to Berea from Ohio, and as many more from other northern and eastern States.

Last year a hundred students came to Berea from the "Blue Grass Region," and as many more from the



President Frost

wealthiest homes in the mountains. I am glad and proud that this is so, and I expect great things in the future from the work of these young people in the world.

But my prayer is that we may have more students from the mountains. And my prayer is that we may have more students from the poorest homes in the mountains.

Somehow I cannot make the common people of the mountains realize that their children can get to Berea, and that their coming will mean prosperity and blessing to the whole family.

These young people from the far off northern States do believe in education. And they know what is good and inferior in schools, and appreciate the wonderful chance that Berea offers. So they come at great expense two hundred, four hundred, some of them a thousand miles.

But there are bright boys and girls close by, within less than two hundred miles of Berea, who do not come.

Some do not know they can come. Some do not know how good it would be to come.

We have not room enough for all in the winter, but we have room in the fall.

My prayer is that a great many families that never sent a son or daughter away from home before may send one to Berea this fall.

SPECIAL EDITION

It is often the case that in special editions we are obliged to use our best news columns and the result is that our regular readers who depend upon The Citizen for the most important news of the week are disappointed. On account of this we have decided to run the special edition matter in two issues instead of one. In this way our regular news columns will not be disturbed and we are able to make The Citizen better and more interesting than ever. See what wonderful advantages Berea College offers on pages two and three.

SPECIAL MENTION

Dr. Herbert M. Williams of Michigan, a man who is especially interested in Berea and its work contributes an article this week on "School Enthusiasm" which begins on this page. It is written for the special benefit of public school teachers and should not only be read but used as a stepping stone toward a splendid success. Let every teacher who receives a special copy of this paper clip this article and preach it wherever he goes.

The Beginning of Berea" by Candee appears this week. Read how Fee was called to Berea, the obstacles he overcame, and how he triumphed even though he was disappointed on every hand by bitter disappointments. Each article by Candee grows more interesting and several more are coming. "In the Regions Beyond" deals with the history of people in bordering countries about whom many of us have never heard. It will appear Aug. 21st.

More and more people are enjoying Cunningham, The Forest Ranger. Notes and letters are dropping in every week saying it is the best story The Citizen has ever published, etc. We are not only glad to hear that our readers like the story but appreciate the many good letters that come commending The Citizen for its excellent standard and high class service as a newspaper for the mountain homes.

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What Will Become of Our Mountains?

We love the mountains.

Here our fathers settled, here we have lived, here we hope our children will live after us.

The mountains are full of beauty and riches. The coal is heat and power and money. The lumber can be made a perpetual crop. And the land itself can give three times the present yield of corn and fruit.

There are changes coming in the mountains. Rich men intend to harvest coal and lumber. That we know. Do you know that diligent and skillful men intend to cultivate the mountain lands unless we do it better than in the past.

The mountains are going to belong to the people who will make the best use of them.

The Citizen is here to tell you that your children ought to possess these mountains; and to find in them far more wealth and beauty than has ever been found thus far.

But to do this they must have education. And education is here for them. Under God's providence Berea College has been placed right at our doors. And its managers have fitted it to meet the needs of the mountain boy and girl.

Berea's motto is: The mountains for the mountain people.

Reducing the Cost of Living

One way to reduce the cost of living is to go without things; another way is to get them more cheaply.

In the Northwest, farmers are getting in the habit of grouping together to buy a hull, or hoar, or a quantity of seed or fertilizer, thus doing better than any one of them could do acting alone. This kind of co-operation requires confidence and some good leaders.

In other parts of the country, especially in New England, the people are starting what is called a co-operative store. It is claimed that twenty-seven such stores have reduced the cost of things they sell to their customers by \$150,000 a year. There can be no doubt that there are too many stores in the country. If there were fewer stores and each had a bigger trade, they could afford to sell things more cheaply and the customers would be the gainers. The Co-operative Store hires a good manager, sells at a closer margin, and at the end of the year divides the profits among the customers, every one getting a larger or smaller share according to the amount he has purchased.

Berea College has a Co-operative Store conducted in this way for the benefit of its students. Its profits, if any, are not divided among the students but turned into the Student Aid Fund.

SCHOOL ENTHUSIASM

How an Energetic Young Teacher with Tools, Books, and Music Made a Record that Will Never be Forgotten.

By Dr. Herbert M. Williams

One sign of a successful teacher is his ability to arouse enthusiasm in the school so that the pupils will not only study cheerfully, but talk at home of what he does and says so that his work will share in the home thought and interest. To do so the children must be made to feel that the school is a live, growing enterprise. Just as the men in a factory take more interest in their work where the business is expanding and requires more machinery and buildings, so the children in a school catch the enthusiasm of better plans for work and better equipment.

The writer used to know a young teacher who took a school where there was a good building with good desks and some maps and charts but no book toward a library, not a picture on the wall, and not a musical instrument in any of the twelve rooms.

He saw an opportunity. Thirty feet of eight inch pine board, the use of tools in the shop of a friendly carpenter, a small can of oak varnish stain and four yards of cheap but pretty curtain material made a very good book case to stand in the corner of the room with a little desk shelf in front to hold an inexpensive tablet which dates from 2100 B. C. This tablet is a part of war poem dug up at Nippur a few years ago and recently translated by Dr. Arno Poebel of the University of Pennsylvania which has this fruit of the liberal expenditures in researches into the history of antiquity.

CHINESE SITUATION CRITICAL.

The situation in Canton, China is serious. A siege is expected of Canton with the arrival of the Government forces now moving in that direction. Seventy soldiers were shot in that city, Friday. French and British naval troops guard the foreign quarters where millions of dollars of valuables are stored.

MUTINY FEARED IN CANTON.

Hongkong.—The situation in Canton remains serious. The electric lights were cut off and the people are fearful of a mutiny. Trains, junks and other vessels leaving the city are packed with refugees. A siege of Canton is expected with the arrival of Gen. Lung Chi-Kuang, commander of the government forces in the province of Kwang Si, who is moving southward on the city with his army. Soldiers are patrolling the streets of Canton, as the police there are unreliable.

Continued on Page Five

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

MARRIAGE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA

Governor Tener of Pennsylvania has signed a bill prohibiting the issuance of marriage license to any person with a transmissible disease, to any imbecile, epileptic or insane person or to any one who has been in any asylum for the indigent, unless proof can be shown that the applicant has since become able to support a family.

LOBBY INVESTIGATION

Both Houses of Congress are actively investigating the charges of corruption made by Mulhall the lobbyist a month ago. Mulhall states that as agent for the Manufacturers Association he influenced legislation on the tariff for several years.

LIND AGENT TO MEXICO

Ex-Governor Lind of Minnesota goes to Mexico as adviser to Charge O. Shaughnessy at the United States Embassy. Mr. Lind goes without credentials but as he is under the direction of President Wilson, he will exercise positive influence on the course of diplomacy in Mexico.

GOVERNOR SULZER



William Sulzer, governor of New York, has been sued for breach of promise by Miss Mignon Hopkins, a cloak model of Philadelphia.

AMBASSADOR RESIGNS

Secretary Bryan announced that the resignation of Wilson, Ambassador to Mexico was accepted. The views and acts of the Ambassador were not in harmony with the policy of the present Administration. This act takes effect Oct. 15, until which time he has a leave of absence.

Henry L. Wilson was appointed by President Taft. He calls attention to the fact that he tendered his resignation three times before this.

EXPRESS RATES CUT

By order of the Interstate Commerce Commission the rates of the express companies are lowered materially. The new rates which go into effect Oct. 12 will reduce the income of the Express Cos. \$26,000,000 a year, 10 per cent. of the gross receipts it is estimated. The largest cut is on the small parcels, and on long distance rates on packages of 100 pounds or more.

BUSINESS INCREASES IN 1912

The Bureau of Commerce shows by official reports an increase of 12 per cent. in the value of exports for 1912 amounting to \$262,000,000, the total exports of manufactures, materials and agricultural products. Exports of iron and steel amounted to \$30,000,000. Other manufactures apart from food stuffs were valued at \$3,387,000,000. Exports and imports totaled \$1,187,000,000.

NO INTERVENTION

Pres. Wilson let it be known that there is no prospect of armed intervention in Mexico, also that he would speedily announce the first step of the policy of the United States towards Mexico, which appears to be mediation. Endeavors are made to bring the hostile parties together and secure such compromises as shall end the strife.

SCORE INJURED AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O.—One man was killed and a score of persons injured by jumping from windows when fire was discovered in the Granger apartment house, at 2005 Prospect avenue. The man killed was J. V. Anderson, a roofer in the Granger. Two firemen were injured by the flying glass. The loss to the building is estimated at \$30,000. The Granger is an apartment house where Billy Whittle, the boy kidnapped from Sharon, Pa., several years ago, was found after a wide search by the police.

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

MOTORCYCLE SMASH UP

As a result of high speed and carelessness driving three men, two boys and two women were killed at the Lagoon Motordrome at Ludlow, Ky., July 30. Besides the eight dead over 20 others sustained serious injuries. Warrants were issued by the Coroner for voluntary man slaughter against the directors of the amusement park. The men were arrested but were released on bail pending action of other authorities.

JULIA W. BECKHAM DEAD

Mrs. Julia W. Beckham died at Wickland, Ky., Friday, at the age of 78. She was the wife of W. N. Beckham and the daughter of the late governor, Charles A. Wickliffe. She always took an active interest in the political affairs of the State and is widely known in Kentucky and other States. She was the daughter of a governor, wife of a governor and mother of ex-governor J. C. W. Beckham, and has been a woman of much influence.

POWERS TO QUIT CONGRESS

Representative Caleb Powers of Barberville, Ky., has decided not to make another race for congress. Mr. Powers has not stood in very high favor with other Kentucky Congressmen at Washington and thinks that it would be much more pleasant to practice law at his old home than to be associated with people who have no respect for him. He will join with Judge Sampson and Attorney S. A. Smith in practice of law at Barberville as soon as his present term as Representative expires.

"THOUSAND STICKS" GROWS

Thousand Sticks published at Middlesboro, Ky., is making such rapid strides that it is necessary to increase their office equipment in order to care for their business. A new Babcock press is being installed and a much larger and better paper is promised in the future. Along with their improvements comes a new name and hereafter the paper will be known as *The Pinnacle News*.

L. & E. TO EXTEND TRAIN SERVICE

An effort is being made on the part of the citizens along the L. & E. road to have a better daily train service from Lexington to McRoberts. The officials of the road have been in Louisville in conference with L. & N. headquarters and planning arrangements by which a train will make the round trip from Lexington to McRoberts daily. Also a train will make the round trip from McRoberts to Lexington daily.

The business men of Winchester are making an effort to have Winchester considered as a starting point so that better communication may be had on the Cincinnati and Knoxville Division on the L. & N. road.

THIRD TRIAL AT WINCHESTER

Again a special venire of one hundred men has been summoned from Madison County for the trial of Jas. Deaton accused of murdering Ed Callahan of Breathitt County.

Owing to the fact that two Madison County juries have convicted Andrew Johnson, and D. F. Deaton in previous trials, Attorneys for the defense in this case asked for a jury outside of this judicial district. Judge Benton overruled the motion and the trial of James Deaton is in progress.

LAUREL COUNTY MAN PARDONED

Last year just after a Mr. Jordi, of Laurel County, had been watering hogs, his body was found in a well. H. D. Jordi was convicted of the murder of the man found in the well and sentenced to the penitentiary from two to twenty-one years. Last Monday Governor McCreary, after being petitioned by the citizens of Laurel County, pardoned Jordi, who had served but a little more than one year of the sentence. Among the petitioners was Miss Emma Hess, a sister of the dead man, who now thinks her brother's death was accidental.

NEW HOSPITAL AT HINDMAN

Through the efforts of Senator Bradley and Representative Shirley the National Congress has appropriated a fund for the erection of a hospital at Hindman, Ky., in Knott County. Dr. J. McMullen and Dr. J. McCormick, secretary of State Board of Health, have been active in the enterprise and will give it their personal attention. The hospital is to be used for the treatment of trachoma, hookworm, fever, etc. A number of nurses and assistants will be employed regularly and treatment will be free of charge.

The Citizen

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(Incorporated)

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Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

JOHNNY APPLESEED.

Johnny Appleseed has been dead six years and more, but his work, if not his soul, goes marching on. In a very literal sense Johnny Appleseed planted good seed, and the fruit is still growing.

It will be well for us all if after we are dead we leave behind so much good as that done by Johnny Appleseed.

He had a hobby. It was the growing of apple trees. He loved the apple, and he wanted others to know it and love it as much as he did.

So he went about the country planting apple seed, and from that he got his name. Many of the apple trees in the middle west are direct descendants of the trees planted by Johnny Appleseed.

A goodly fruit is the apple.

Johnny Appleseed lived in a time when there was strife between the whites and the Indians. But the red men knew him and his work, and it is recorded that they never molested him. They considered him a great "medicine man."

Up and down the land went Johnny Appleseed, without thought of reward, planting good. He came to his death when going to look after some of his trees which had been damaged by cattle.

Why not emulate him?

Not in planting seeds of apple trees, for there are men who know more than we do about the fruit. But we may all set out trees of truth and love and kindness and service to our fellow men that shall grow after we ourselves are laid away underneath them.

We need not travel up and down the land as Johnny Appleseed did. Each in his own community may easily find planting room for the seeds of good.

So shall the land be covered with the good fruit that the hungry may eat and be filled, that the weary may taste and be refreshed.

"All Hands Abandon Ship!"

A naval officer thus describes the realistic "all hands abandon ship" drill: "Two minutes after the word has been passed every ship's boat has swung from its davits into the water, and a minute later every boat is thoroughly provisioned and watered. Within four minutes and often in much quicker time every man of the ship's company, from the commanding officer down, is occupying the station in the boat called for by his ship's number, and then the command 'Sheer off' is given. The boats are hauled away a couple of hundred feet from the deserted vessel, and she rides without a human soul aboard her, often when the drill is gone through in midocean in a sea that the landsman would account terrific. Then the word 'Board' is passed, and within eight minutes at the most all hands are not only on board again, but every boat has been relashed to the davits, all of the provisions, water, instruments and other gear have been removed, and the ship's company is in a fair way to get to sleep again."

The Pitcairn Islanders.

Pitcairn Islanders are all Seventh Day Adventists, having been converted to that faith by missionaries many years ago. The population consists of 150 persons. They live the simple life and are not troubled with the high cost of living, changing styles or great wealth. Nobody is rich and nobody is poor, though none of the Islanders has any measure of wealth as it is reckoned in this country. The food consists of sweet potatoes, a little wheat, pumpkins and tropical fruits. The use of medicine is discouraged, and the usual cause of death is old age. Smoking and drinking are habits unknown. All rise at 5 o'clock and, after religious services, work until 2 in the afternoon on public work, building roads and in producing articles and food to be held in common. The rest of the day the inhabitants have to themselves to work or play, as pleases them. After the evening religious services most of the colonists retire at sunset. —Exchange.

Tramp and Pauper.
"A pauper is like a tramp." "How so?" "He's usually looking for a hand out." —Boston Transcript.

What Berea College is For, and How it is Managed

Articles of Incorporation*

PREAMBLE

In order to promote the cause of Christ, and to continue the institution of learning begun in 1855, organized with the substance of this Constitution by John G. Fee, John A. R. Rogers, John Hanson and others in 1858, and first incorporated in 1866,



John G. Fee, Founder of Berea College

retaining all the rights, properties and immunities of the same, and amending in accordance with the laws of Kentucky the former acts of incorporation that we may more perfectly carry out our great purpose, we, the undersigned, voluntarily unite in ordaining this—

Constitution

ARTICLE I

Name and Location.

This institution shall be called Berea College, and in that name shall have power to hold property, sue and be sued, and to exercise all the legal rights belonging to an incorporated institution of learning, and necessary for the prosecution of its varied forms of education. It shall have its chief offices at Berea, Kentucky.

ARTICLE II

Object.

The object of Berea College shall be to promote the aim set forth in the preamble, primarily by contributing to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain region of the South, affording to young people of character and promise a thorough Christian education, elementary, industrial, secondary, normal and collegiate, with opportunities for manual labor as an assistance in self-support.

ARTICLE III

Christian Character.

This College shall be under, and shall labor to exert, an influence distinctly Christian, and shall forever stand opposed to unjust discriminations, intemperance, and every institution and practice known to be wrong.

In the election of members of the Board of Trustees, or the employment of teachers, no sectarian test shall be applied; it



John A. R. Rogers, First Principal Berea College

shall be required only that the candidate be the most competent person available to fill the office, and have a Christian experience with a righteous practice.

ARTICLE IV

Board of Trustees.

This institution shall be governed by a Board of Trustees, of which the President of the College shall be one, and the others elected for definite terms, as fixed by the Statutes of its Trustees. Each newly elected Trustee shall signify his concurrence in the aims of the institution by signing the Constitution.

This Board shall hold an annual meeting, and other meetings as provided in its Statutes, and at the annual meeting shall fill vacancies in its own body and elect for the year to come a President, Vice-president, and Secretary of the Board, and a Treasurer of the College; and shall transact other lawful and necessary business.

This Board shall enact Statutes for the governing of its own proceedings and for the institution in general. It shall have power to elect a President of the institution and other officers of administration and instruction, fixing their duties, support and tenure of office; to prescribe courses of study, confer degrees, receive and disburse moneys, make and enforce contracts, audit accounts, appoint examiners, and transact all other lawful business in its judgment most expedient for the objects of the institution.

ARTICLE V

Limitations.

Neither this institution nor any of its departments shall be operated, managed or used for private gain, nor engage in any plan of banking or insurance.

*These articles conform to the requirements of Kentucky Statutes, Chapter XXXII, Article VIII., which also prescribes the conditions of amendment. The institution is exempt from taxation by the Kentucky Constitution, 1790. The language of the original Articles of Incorporation is, so far as appropriate, retained.

The private property of Trustees shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts, and no such debts shall be contracted in excess of fifty thousand dollars.

Extracts from the Statutes

I. 7. The Prudential Committee.

The Prudential Committee, consisting of the President and Treasurer of the College, ex-officio, and others elected at each annual meeting, is to exercise delegated power for the Trustees in carrying out their policies, meeting emergencies, and attending to fiscal details during the year. With the concurrence of the President of the College it shall establish Acts or Regulations not in conflict with the Constitution or Statutes, and subject to revision by the Trustees, for the conduct of fiscal affairs not provided for in the Statutes.

II. 2. General Faculty Powers.

The General Faculty shall have immediate charge of school management, but may take no action involving an expenditure of money except as the same is appropriated by the Trustees or Prudential Committee. With the concurrence of the President of the College the General Faculty shall establish Decrees or Rules not in conflict with the Constitution or Statutes and subject to revision by the Trustees, for the conduct of school affairs not provided for in the Statutes, but the General Faculty shall make no rule applying to a single department without the concurrence of the Faculty and Dean of that department.

II. 3. The Cabinet or Schedule Committee.

The Cabinet or Schedule Committee shall consist of the President, Dean of Women, Registrar, and Dean or Assigning Officer of each of the five departments, and shall act for the General Faculty in granting permissions affecting more than one department, in assigning class-rooms and hours, and appointing such duties of workers as do not fall within the department to which they belong; also in admonishing or punishing students for offenses not dealt with by the several Deans.

The Cabinet (Schedule Committee) may enact no Standing Rule except for its own proceedings and the routine work of Registrar and Deans, and must report its chief actions to the General Faculty at the next meeting of the same in order that the Faculty may give such instructions or directions as it desires. Any action in disciplining must be reported to the Faculty concerned, and the vote of such Faculty shall be necessary for expulsion.

II. 8. Conduct of Students.

The Faculty shall by suitable regulations prevent students from attending secret societies, using intoxicants or tobacco, carrying weapons, or engaging in any mistreatment of persons or property, or from the violation of any civil laws or laws of common morality. Young men and young women shall not meet to visit in any private place. Students' sports shall be provided for and regulated as directed in the Trustee Resolutions of 1910.

II. 11. Student Labor.

Every effort shall be made to have all the work of the institution performed by students and commissioned foremen, and to provide additional labor for the benefit of those who need opportunities for self-support. Students shall be paid what is the commercial value of their services so nearly as that may be ascertained. But skilled labor shall not command city prices in Berea, but pay proportioned to the low cost of living here. Students who have acquired their skill at our expense may be paid less than the commercial rate.

Berea Invites All Those Who Believe in Its Principles.

All who contemplate attending Berea, or sending their children here, should thoroughly understand the character and aims of the institution. Many are seeking a school of exactly this kind, while others prefer something different and should go elsewhere.

Some chief aims of Berea, as shown in preceding pages, are the following:

Its first endeavor is to bring its students under the power of the Christian religion—the truths held by all Christians, apart from sectarian teachings,—and it expects all to attend daily worship and regular instruction in the Bible.

It was founded with the express purpose of making the best education possible for those of smallest means. Believing that simplicity and economy are important things in education, it insists upon them in all the arrangements of school life. It also believes that some manual labor is a proper part of education as well as a help in self support. Some wealthy parents wish to send their children to Berea but such can be admitted only when they desire to share in manual labor and to live in the same sensible and frugal fashion as students from less luxurious homes.

Berea places great emphasis upon high scholarship, elevating recreations and the care of bodily health. It provides the best instruction, very rare facilities in the way of library, laboratories, etc., gymnasium, outdoor sports, and the care of nurse and physician. It absolutely prohibits the use of intoxicants and tobacco, and in general provides for a well-regulated rather than a self-indulgent school life. See Regulations, page 32.

Seven Schools in One

Berea College is the corporate name of this institution. It embraces several different schools or departments with varied courses of instruction, and is thus prepared to offer to each student an education of greater or less extent, and of the particular kind best adapted to his needs and life plans.

The College, with four courses of study, provides that "lateral education" which is the amplest preparation for the work of life or for professional study.

The Normal School, with three courses of study, provides the most thorough preparation for teaching. The Berea Normal School is distinguished for its special adaptations for rural schools.

The Normal School also manages a "Model School" of children under fifteen, residing with their parents in Berea, which serves for observation and practice for students of the Normal School.

The Academy has three courses which fit students for entrance to college, and one course which affords

*On Students' Sports, voted Oct. 28, 1910: The Trustees of Berea College regard the institution and properties committed to their care as a trust to be administered with the sole end in view of carrying the same in equipment for the use of the students, and for the promotion of their health and welfare.

They hold that a well-educated body is necessary as a proper human tool for a well-trained mind, and that, in addition to ordinary exercise, properly managed, college sports have decided value as an adjunct to the best classroom work.

They view with concern, however, the present tendency to extremes in inter-collegiate athletics, and consider that Berea, with its limited number of advanced students and its large responsibilities for those engaged in manual labor for self support, cannot compete on equal terms with institutions whose students are of different ages. They therefore direct the Board of Trustees to make arrangements for appropriate sports, and to limit contests with other colleges to those in which Berea students may meet others on terms of substantial equality, and at moderate expense, and to regulate such contests as not to detract from the interest in home contests, or tempt our students to make athletics a too absorbing pursuit.

for those who do not plan for college the best immediate preparation for life.

The Vocational Schools—Mountain Agriculture, Home Science and the like—provide mental training and general information together with practical instruction in the arts of life, thus fitting their students most promptly for increased efficiency and good citizenship.

The Foundation School provides for young people above fifteen years of age instruction of a superior kind in the common branches combined with music, drawing, Bible study, and industrial training. It thus affords for some a preparation for the Vocational Schools, the Academy or the Normal School, and for others an immediate preparation for self-help and good citizenship.

The Extension Department sends out traveling libraries, and conducts teacher institutes, peoples institutes, and religious meetings as it finds opportunity through Eastern Kentucky and adjoining states.

The Music Department provides instruction in singing, in the use of the cabinet organ and the piano which may be taken by students in all departments, but does not accept students for music alone.

History Since 1855

The Institution owes its beginning to the great religious movements of the last century. The people of Kentucky were divided on the question of slavery, many of those that had themselves inherited slaves being opposed to slavery as an institution. General Cassius M. Clay was a leader in the movement for gradual emancipation. He noted the fact that the people of the mountains owned land, but did not own slaves, and determined to found in the edge of the mountains a settlement


First Chapel, Berea College
in which free-speech could be maintained. At his invitation Rev. John G. Fee, of Bracken County, in 1855, founded an anti-slavery union church, out of which grew the village and College of Berea. The school began in 1855, and Principal John A. R. Rogers coming soon after established the College and Preparatory Departments. Mobs and persecutions followed, but the school prospered until forcibly suspended just before the war. Its influence did much toward holding Kentucky in the Union. The battle of Richmond, Aug. 30, 1862, caused a second exodus of the Berea teachers, but they continued to make payments for the college land even during the time in which they could not set foot on it! In 1869 came President Henry Fairchild and the col-


Present Chapel
lege work was resumed and other departments added. Fee, Rogers and Fairchild, and their successors, were more than mere teachers. They were reformers, evangelists, advocates of temperance, friends of humanity, and they gave a progressive spirit to the institution which made it a pioneer in educational matters, industrial education, and work for the upbuilding of the public schools.*

From the beginning the Berea teachers took a deep interest in the people of the great mountain region of the South. In fact they were the first to discover the extent, the needs, and the great worth and promise of these special needs. President Fairchild was somewhat hampered by the burdens of reconstruction times, but with the coming of President Frost, 1892, the Institution again turned its chief attention to these mountain problems. These problems are met by the "Extension Work," the Industrial Courses, the Normal Department, etc., and they bring to the Collegiate Department a very great interest in such studies as geology, sociology and history.

Berea has had from its very beginning a most distinguished support. Roswell Smith, Dr. D. K. Pearson, Andrew Carnegie and Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy are among its benefactors, and President Woodrow Wilson, Ex-President Roosevelt and Taft, Dr. Eliot of Harvard and President Hadley of Yale, lend it hearty endorsement.

Soon after the war two young colored soldiers applied for instruction to them for the work of teaching. They were admitted just as at a Northern or European school, and training of colored teachers went on at Berea, to the great benefit of the colored public schools, and of the state, the two races maintaining their separate social life with entire propriety. This arrangement was planned by Dr. Frost, 1892, and Berea transferred the work to the new Lincoln Institute, near Louisville, which is now entirely independent, with its own board of trustees.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE

All About the Institution**LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS**

The College is located in Madison County on the Louisville & Nashville R. R., one hundred and thirty miles Southeast of Louisville and one hundred and thirty-one South of Cincinnati. The town bears the same name, Berea, and is a healthful village, delightfully situated among the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains.

The citizens, as a rule sympathize with the educational and moral aims of the Institution. The village shows many marks of enterprise and improvement. Its law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants is vigorously enforced.

Families are not encouraged to move to Berea with the expectation of obtaining opportunities for self support from the College. The College work is done by students, and the price of board and room in the College is no less than families in the village cannot profitably provide them for students.

Berea stands between the mountains, home of the famous "mountain people" whose loyalty forms so romantic an episode in the Civil War, and the noted "Blue Grass Region" on the west. Just east is "West Pinnacle" from which Daniel Boone first viewed the fertile plains of Kentucky; the scenery is remarkably attractive: the climate is mild and healthful, the elevation above sea level 1,070 feet, and mountain excursions invite to healthful exercise.

The Fay Forest Reserve belonging to the College includes East and West Pinnacles, Bear Knob, Cowbell Hollow, the Rock House, and the famed "Indian Fort."

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

The grounds, embracing some seventy acres, are attractive from abundance of native forest trees, Mountain Spring Water supplied through the generosity of Dr. Pearson, of Chicago, comes from ten mountain springs, affording an abundance for drinking and domestic purposes. It comes with a pressure sufficient to throw large streams of water over any of our buildings.

The following are the chief public buildings:

The Administration Office of President, Treasurer, Secretary and Purchasing Agent are in the rear wing of the Carnegie Library. The Registrar's Office is in Lincoln Hall.

The Tabernacle is used for Commencement exercises, which are attended by several thousand people.

The Gymnasium for physical training and indoor games like basket ball is conducted on the ample floor of the Tabernacle, where dumb-bells and other good apparatus are provided.

The New Chapel seats 1,400 persons, with a smaller auditorium for 300, and Sunday school rooms and other conveniences. It was erected by the labor of students.

The New Carnegie Library, which cost \$40,000, is provided with steam heat and electric light, and affords excellent facilities for work by our advanced students in historical, literary, scientific, pedagogical and other lines of investigation and research. It also provides for the needs of younger students and has rooms for the administration of our Traveling Libraries.

Lincoln Hall, the gift of the late Howell Smith of the Century Company, a well-constructed three-story brick building, contains offices, class rooms and Co-operative Store, ventilated and heated by steam. It also accommodates the College Men's Literary societies and the great Reflectoscope.

Science Hall furnishes class-rooms, laboratories and cabinets for the Departments of Chemistry and Physics. A part of this building only is completed and occupied.

The Men's Industrial Building, 182 feet long and three stories high, accommodates for the present the Woman's Industries (sewing, cooking and laundry), the agricultural and biological lecture rooms, the cabinet, the fire-hand and mechanical drawing, and in the third story a men's dormitory.

The New Power and Heat Plant, now under construction, has already installed two 150-horsepower boilers, and a 75 K.W. three-wire, 250 Volts D.C. Tabor Generator Set, Curtis type, supplying power and light wherever needed, as well as steam heat for the chief public buildings.

The Woodwork Building, three stories high, is equipped with the best machinery—planer, shaper, turning lathe, etc., as well as drafting rooms, accommodations for classes in carpentry.

Bruce Printing Building, erected in memory of Geo. Bruce the Type-founder and inventor of the "point system," is equipped with a Miehle Press Linotype and other appointments of the very best pattern. The upper stories are now used as a study room with 30 benches, and as dormitory for men.

The Hospital. The new nurses' home, contagious ward, necessary for epidemics of measles, and part of the main hospital buildings are built and will accommodate twelve non-contagious and twenty-five contagious patients, besides six nurses. There is also an operating room fully equipped with all modern conveniences.

Music Hall has a small room for rehearsals and several practice rooms.

Foundation School Rooms are located temporarily on the second floor of the Industrial Building, and in three remodeled store buildings—Hanson Hall, Palace, and Castle.

The Model School Buildings, three in number, contain five school rooms.

WOMEN'S DORMITORIES

Ladies Hall, a spacious three-story brick building, contains the offices of the Dean of Women and the Matron, other public rooms, and apartments for a hundred and two young women and seven teachers; public rooms heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The Annex accommodates sixteen young women and one teacher.

Patron Hall, a three-story building, accommodates sixty-six young women of the Vocational Schools and two teachers. It has two splendidly equipped rooms for sewing and cooking, a model kitchen and dining room and temporary accommodations for fire-side industries.

Gilbert Cottage, twenty-six young women and two teachers.

Boone Cottage, thirty young women and two teachers.

Prospect Cottage, twenty-two young women and two teachers.

The Dodge House, twenty-two young women and two teachers.

The Marshal House, sixteen young women and two teachers.

The Model House, four young women and one teacher.

The Hospital and Annex, ten young women and one head nurse.

MEN'S DORMITORIES

Howard Hall, named after General Oliver O. Howard, accommodates seventy-eight young men and two teachers; steam-heated; electric lighted. This is the home of Academy men.

Pearson Hall Annex, forty-two young men and one teacher.

Williams Dormitory, twenty-four young men and one teacher of the Foundation School.

Williams Annex and Howard Hall Annex each accommodate thirty-four young men and one teacher.

The Palace, twelve young men and one teacher.

The Castle, ten young men and one teacher.

The Rookery, fourteen young men and one teacher.

Gate Cottage, six young men.

Bruce, forty young men and one teacher.

Industrial, seventy-two young men and two teachers.

The Chapel, eight young men.

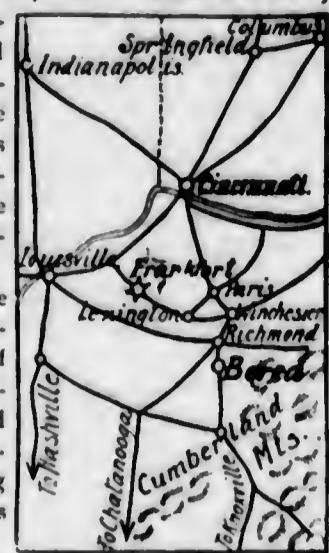
Science Hall, ten young men.

Rooms for young men in other buildings accommodate fifteen.

The Boarding Hall, occupying part of the Ladies Hall, and annexes, provides table accommodations in its six dining-rooms for nine hundred persons. Its bakery, steam kettles and other equipments make it possible to furnish good board at smallest expense.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS

The College Library contains over twenty-six thousand well-selected volumes carefully catalogued and classified by the Dewey system. The entire collection is open to students daily. Small select libraries are provided in Ladies Hall, Howard Hall, and several other buildings. Magazines and newspapers are supplied by



a subscription of teachers and students.

Working Cabinets. Collections for working cabinets of mineralogy, geology, botany, forestry, zoology and commercial geography are displayed so far as room permits.

Laboratories. Laboratories in the departments of physics, mathematics, chemistry, botany and zoology are well provided with microscopes and complete equipment for individual student work.

Class-room equipments are ample—including maps, charts and other illustrative material.

The **Gymnasium** has ample floor space in the Tabernacle, and a considerable equipment of first class apparatus. The three athletic fields are among the best in the state.

The Lands for Instruction in Farming and Forestry embrace gardens, farm lands, and the Fay Forest of over 4,000 acres.

SPECIAL CARE OF HEALTH

For Bodily Vigor. The arrangements of our school life are such as to promote good health. The wholesome food, regularity of meals, quiet hours for sleep, absence of tobacco and dissipating pleasures, invigorating sports, gymnastic drill, and bath-rooms in the main dormitories, practically insure good bodily development.

To protect health we are obliged to request parents not to send food of any kind except fruit to students in term time.

The Hospital and College Physician care for all boarding students when sick, without charge, except for chronic diseases, surgery and dentistry. Patients pay for medicine and bandages at cost price. Students lodged in the Hospital pay board for the time they are there at the same rates as at Ladies Hall. The health record of Berea students is remarkably good—far better than that of any equal number of young people at their homes.

GENERAL CULTURE AND RECREATION

Besides the various courses of study open to students there are many opportunities for general culture and enjoyment.

The Lyceum Course of entertainments, managed by a committee of the Faculty, secures each year some of the best talent of the country. These entertainments are furnished at prices much lower than at other places.

The Harmonia Society, numbering some hundred voices, affords training for singers and enjoyment for all. It practices each Tuesday night, gives concerts at Christmas and Commencement time, and aids at other entertainments.

Choral Classes, beginners' class, and advanced class, offer the best of instruction in singing to all students without any extra charge.

The College Band of some twenty members receives free instruction and free use of several instruments.

The Literary Societies hold their meetings on Saturday night. The Utile Dulce and Pi Epsilon Pi societies are for young women of the Collegiate Department; the Philametha Society for Normal women; the Aelolian Society for Academy women; the Douglas Society for young women of the Vocational and Foundation Schools. The Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta societies are for young men of the advanced classes and have fine rooms in Lincoln Hall; the Union and Beta Kappa societies are for young men of the Normal and Academy Departments; the Dinsmore Forensic Society for Normal men; and the Franklin Society for Foundation School men; the Mountain Society for young men and young women meets Saturday afternoon, and a "Mountain Congress" is held each winter in which students from the mountain counties of Kentucky and other States discuss the things that make for progress in this region.

Student Religious Societies. There are senior and intermediate Christian Endeavor societies connected with the Union Church of Berea, which are conducted largely by students; and the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association are large and active. In these societies new students will find a hearty welcome, and the best of companionship and friendship.

Sports are arranged for in such ways as to afford real recreation without distracting attention from study, and are supervised by the Gymnasium Committee. Besides the three athletic fields (page 29) a number of tennis courts are at the disposal of the students, as well as facilities for basket-ball, croquet, and special work in the gymnasium. The competitions of Field Day are open to the whole school. The different departments organize competitive sports like baseball, football and basket-ball, making a regular schedule of games with each other. Our students do not engage in intercollegiate contests to any extent.

Walking parties, and occasional excursions, in addition to "Mountain Day," are inviting forms of recreation.

The Weekly Lecture, usually on Thursday, is given sometimes to the whole body of students and sometimes to the main and upper chapel gatherings separately, by a member of the Faculty or some distinguished speaker from abroad. The following are some of the subjects discussed during the past year:

"The Treasures of Youth," "The Purpose of Education," "The Battle of the Ballot," "Martin Luther," "Letters of Habit," "Browning," "Keeping Afloat of the Times," "Taste in Dress," "Peace," "Holland," "Play, a Part of School Work."

Social Occasions in the form of Opening Socials, Department Socials, Mountain Day and the like, are provided at various times through the College year, and duly announced in the Calendar, page 3.

Other Public Occasions of educational value are the closing exercises of each term; joint debates between literary societies; entertainments by the Foundation and Model Schools; recitals by the Music Department; public addresses on Thanksgiving Day; Day of Prayer for Colleges; Lincoln's Birthday and "Mountain Congress"; a Christmas Concert; a stirring program on Memorial Day, listened to by a large concourse of people from the surrounding country; and the several exercises of Commencement Week—anniversary of literary societies, address before these and other organizations, Academy exhibition, baccalaureate sermon, alumnae union, the addresses of Commencement Day, attended by thousands.

REGULATIONS

*The Regulations of the Institution are few and

*Students are held responsible for knowing the contents of the Student's Manual issued by advising officers.

simple, appealing to the self-respect and personal responsibility of the student. Students are not permitted to use intoxicating liquors or tobacco or to enter eating houses or places of amusement outside college grounds, on pain of immediate suspension. Secret societies are not allowed in connection with the College. No student is allowed to visit one of the opposite sex in any private place. Students that need to be absent from class, chapel, or any other required exercise, must get an excuse from the proper officer in advance. The necessary labor connected with the school—at boarding hall, dormitories, offices, laundry, shop, farm, etc.—is done by students, with fair compensation. So far as possible this is assigned to those desiring to earn money, but all students must be ready to do as much as seven hours of manual work a week.

Berea is designed only for those who really desire the regulated life thus provided for, and all others are earnestly advised to go elsewhere. Students that fail to give cheerful compliance to the regulations of the school, or to improve their opportunities here, may be privately dismissed without special charge or censure at any time, and must depart promptly to their homes.

Christian Character. The College is undenominational but distinctly Christian, and provides instruction in the Bible, one hour during the week and one hour on Sunday morning. All students attend religious services in the chapel on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and on Sunday night.

Advising Officers. Each student has one teacher who is his special advising officer, and who has a daily hour for consultation. The student may consult his advising officer on any matter as he would a parent at home, and receive from him friendly counsel and necessary permissions and excuses.

The advising officer for all women is the Dean of Women. The advising officer for a young man is the head of the department to which he belongs.

Department Conferences. Once each week the students of each department meet their advising officers, at the Chapel period, for consultation and suggestion.

Terms and Semesters. For College and Academy the school work is arranged in two semesters of eighteen weeks each; for the Normal Department the work is arranged in two sessions, the first of fourteen weeks and the second of either nineteen or twenty-two weeks; for other departments it is arranged in three terms, as shown in the Calendar on page 3. But students of all departments settle school bills by the term.

Registration and Payment of School Bills. For the Fall and Winter terms offices will be open as follows: Monday before the opening of term 12:45 p.m.; Tuesday, 7:30 to 11:45 and 12:45 to 4:45; Wednesday, (Opening Day, Procession to Chapel) 7:30 8:30 to 11:45 and 2:45 to 4:45.

For the Spring Term students already members of the school must settle as follows: Monday before opening of term—Normal, 8:00 to 10:30 a.m. Vocational, 10:30 to 12:00 a.m.; Academy, 10:00 to 12:00 p.m.; College, 4:00 to 5:30 p.m.; Tuesday—Foundation School, 8:00 to 12:00 a.m.; Model School, 1:30 to 5:00 p.m.

*Students who do not settle before end of the second day of term pay an extra registration fee of 50 cents and ten cents for each day's delay after their arrival.

*Students who have been registered the preceding term must settle appointed time or pay a fee of fifty cents for the first day of delay, and ten cents for each day thereafter.

Summer School. A Summer School under the auspices of the College opens the Monday following Commencement and continues eight weeks. There are classes in the common branches and in secondary studies and students may gain credit for one unit or two half units. The fee is eight dollars, besides hospital fee of one dollar. Students already connected with Berea must bring to the Summer Regent a statement from the Dean of their Department as to the work to be taken in the Summer School. Write to the Secretary for Special Announcement.

Summer Regent. No student from a distance is allowed to remain in Berea during the Summer vacation except by permission and registration with Summer Regent, and advance settlement with Treasurer, and women must first secure the consent of the Dean of Women. Such students must observe vacation regulations, and must register with the Summer Regent by the Monday following Commencement, pay a hospital fee of one dollar insuring care in case of illness.

Students whose homes are in Berea, if they are employed by the College or study in the Summer School, must also register with the Regent and observe vacation regulations. They may pay the hospital fee for insurance if they choose to do so.

Fee for late registration is the same as for other terms.

DIRECTIONS FOR NEW STUDENTS

Testimonials Required. Applicants must send the Secretary a testimonial stating that they are above fifteen years of age, in good health, and of good moral character. Such testimonial may be furnished by some person of recognized standing like that of teacher, preacher, or magistrate in the community from which the student comes, or by some student whose reputation is established in Berea.

Entrance on Certificate. In order to have their classification arranged beforehand students must send in their credits on official blanks certified to by their former teachers. On application, such blanks will be sent by the College Secretary. Satisfactory statements will relieve applicants from examinations except in reference to their ability to write correct English. If, after a trial, they fail to maintain themselves in the classes to which they were assigned, they will be placed where they can work to the best advantage.

No credit will be given for work taken elsewhere unless certificates for the same are presented within three months of a student's registration at Berea.

Arrival. Students should send their dollar deposit to the College Secretary to secure a room,* and tell him when they will arrive. Students must secure rooms in advance to be sure of accommodation. A reply from the Secretary, should be received before leaving home. On arriving in Berea, young women go to Ladies Hall, and young men to the Registrar's office. Students are admitted at any time, but they gain much in every way by arriving on the day before the opening of the term.

Opening of Terms. Terms open on Wednesday. Students should plan to arrive on the preceding Tuesday or Monday, but not earlier. Representatives of the College meet all trains and provide cheap and safe transportation for baggage. For safety students are advised to give baggage checks only to College Officials who will be found on the train or at the station. The College grounds are within a quarter of a mile of the station.

*Students cannot live outside College premises except by permission of the Schedule Committee, which is rarely given. In such cases they must pay for each term or part of a term one dollar to the Boarding Hall and one dollar to the Dormitory.

INTERN

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE
Will sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 n. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bower were in Lexington, Monday.

Mr. T. J. Coyle was in Richmond, Monday.

Mrs. S. E. Welch and family visited the Lake's Sunday near Richmond. All report a fine time.

Miss Mattie McGuire has been visiting in Berea the past week.

Miss Kathleen Benge of Richmond is the guest of the Misses Grace and Mary Adams this week.

Mr. June Logsdon and brother-in-law, Rice Winkler, visited relatives in Berea, Saturday and Sunday.

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seehler and Banner buggies now on the floor at Welch's. (ad.)

Miss Hazel Young of Richmond visited with Miss Mary Coyle during the fair.

Mrs. Stella Laswell from Brush Creek is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Nannie Branaman.

Mr. Jack Woods of Wildie was a Berea visitor last week.

Miss Sallie Botkin visited with her brother, Dr. Todd and wife, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Florence Estridge is visiting with relatives at Paint Lick this week.

Mrs. Charles Berryman has returned home after a short visit with relatives in Berea.

Miss Ethel Estridge of Paint Lick visited with Miss Ada Estridge last week.

Miss Grace Adams, who is employed at the Gibson Infirmary, is at home for a few days.

Hoosier wheat drills now at Welch's. (ad.)

Mrs. Elnora Simpson and little daughter, left Saturday for their home in Monticello, Ky., after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson.

Mr. Ewart Godbey who was in Berea during the Fair to play in the band, returned Sunday, to his home in Salyersville, Ky.

Mrs. Nora Smith and children of Richmond visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Fowler during the Fair.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon was a Berea visitor last week.

Mr. George Golden and family visited with his parents in town during the Fair.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Weber" at Welch's.

Mrs. Hagen of Wildie, Miss Drane and the Misses Lutz of Tarpon Springs, Florida, who have been spending the summer at Wildie, were visiting in Berea during the Fair.

The
Racket
Store

FOR BETTER STOCK

A full blooded Jersey bull at Tarpon Combs'. Service \$1.00 in advance.

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Deering Mowing Machines
and Rakes

MAIN STREET, near Bank

CANNING AT COLLEGE GARDEN

Mr. Ralph Fletcher, Supt. of the College Garden, has been so successful in raising vegetables this season that he has been unable to dispose of them. The crop of tomatoes is now being gathered and as there is no market for them in Berea a small canning outfit has been secured and is now in operation near the garden office. From twelve to sixteen bushels of tomatoes have been gathered daily, and from six to eight people are employed in canning them. The outfit is not sufficient to care for any large amount of work but is putting out a first-class article. At present quart cans are used. Prof. Montgomery is assisting in the direction of the work and considers it quite a success for so small an apparatus. While it is more or less an experiment this year it is very probable that a first-class outfit will be installed in connection with the Garden Department next year so as to provide canned goods for the boarding hall and citizens of the town.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Sunday School Convention of the Glade District was held last Sunday, August 3rd, at the Glades Christian Church, beginning at eleven o'clock and continuing throughout the day. It was conceded by all present that the Convention was one of the very best ever held. The attendance was large, the house being well filled during every talk that was made. The reports from the Sunday schools in the district were very encouraging as the increase in attendance in the schools for the past year was almost one hundred. The following program was enjoyed by all:

Morning Session

Praise Service, conducted by Prof. Rigby.

County Clerk: R. B. Terrill 368 majority.

Assessor: Whitlock 570 majority.

County Superintendent: Brock 77 majority.

Judge: W. R. Shackelford 901 majority.

County Attorney: R. H. Crooke 116 majority.

County Clerk: R. B. Terrill 368 majority.

Assessor: Whitlock 570 majority.

County Superintendent: Brock 77 majority.

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The Citizen Knife

The Citizen is sharp, and it has a good bargain for its subscribers who like a sharp knife. Any subscriber to THE CITIZEN who pays his dollar for first payment or renewal can have a dollar knife extra by paying 25 cents extra. Razor steel, white or black rough horn handle—Looks like this.



GET ONE TODAY

50 MILES OF PIKE FOR THE GLADE DISTRICT

The man who came into Berea in the fall and upon leaving said to his friends, "Goodbye, the roads are so bad I don't expect I can get up here to see you any more till next spring" said something worth thinking about.

There are over 50 miles of road in the Glade Magisterial District and there is no reason why this 50 miles of road should not be better in the winter season than it is today. There is over \$2,000,000 worth of property in this district which yields over \$5,200 for road purposes. If this amount were spent for road improvement it would mean that \$100 would be available each year for every mile of road in the district. The fact is that out of the \$5,200 paid by the taxpayers of the district about \$2,000 is all that is ever returned for road improvement. Forty dollars spent on a mile of road where \$100 should be spent means that the people get forty dollar road and that some one else gets a sixty-dollar check.

Business men of the district are beginning to realize the condition of affairs and are joining in an effort to arouse interest and secure enough funds to put every road in good shape in the beginning and to convert each one into a first class pike in the end. The movement has been on for several days but nothing definite was done till Tuesday night when number of the leading citizens met in Berea at the Bank and Trust building and organized a Good Roads Association. E. C. Seale was elected President; J. L. Gay, Vice-president; John F. Dean, Secretary and Treasurer and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for governing the actions of the Association. An executive committee, consisting of two men from each voting precinct in the district, is to be elected at the next meeting of the Association.

The Association has a worthy aim and means business. The meeting will be announced at an early date and every man that pays tax, owns a horse or travels on foot should be present to help elect eight of the best men to be found as committeemen and help push things after the election.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

We will offer for sale publicly to the highest and best bidder on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1913, at 11 o'clock a.m., our farm, containing about 108 acres of highly improved land, situated on the pike at Speedwell, Ky. There is on this farm a splendid 7 room residence, with porches; 2 barns, one of which is new; carriage house, all necessary outbuildings, good cistern, 4 permanent ponds, and a thrifty, bearing orchard.

This is one of the most desirable homes in the county, the land being fertile, capable of producing the most valuable crops raised, such as corn, wheat, oats and tobacco, and is within a few hundred yards of postoffice, church and public school, and within one mile of a railroad station. Perfect title. Possession given January 1, 1914.

At the same time and place we will sell in the same manner about 75 barrels of corn, one good milk cow, two good work horses, good farm wagon, a saddle, some harness and a lot of farm tools. TERMS: One-third cash, balance on liberal terms, made known on day of sale.

RENTING

At the same time, we will rent for the year, 1914, another farm, lying on the opposite side of the road, containing 350 acres. For further particulars, call on our attorney, C. C. Wallace, at Richmond, Ky.

Belle D. Harris,
Giles Harris,

True Charity.

Every good act is charity. Giving water to the thirsty is charity. Removing stones and thorns from the road is charity. Exhorting your fellow man to virtuous deeds is charity. Smiling in your brother's face is charity. Putting a wanderer in the right path is charity. A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world. When he dies mortals will ask what property he has left behind him, but angels will inquire, "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"—London Reader.

SCHOOL ENTHUSIASM

Continued from page one.

where they had learned so many things. "Oh, in school," was the reply.

A special sale of pictures at a low price provided some with frames and some with mats not needing frames, but easily protected by a glass placed over them, the edge bound with a strip of paper of suitable color glued on. These pictures were chosen not only for pretty coloring and design, but to illustrate the work of some well known artist, a scene in a foreign country or a story that was worth while. When a scholar looked up from work for a minute's rest, it suggested something aside from the routine of study and yet of value.

A paper was taken from which a weekly summary of current events was given by the children.

The Citizen would be excellent for this purpose and its short nature stories, farm notes and illustrated sketches of noted people would be fine for supplementary reading and essay material.

The teacher may also be help to his neighborhood by gathering from his friends in the nearest town good illustrated magazines, which many would be glad to give away after reading, and letting the children take them home. Good farm journals would be especially valuable. The town minister would be glad to announce to his congregation this opportunity for service.

To return to the teacher before mentioned, a dealer in musical instruments offered a plain but good organ at a special price of thirty-four dollars.

A social was planned at the home of a pupil. The girls made cakes and the boys went to the woods for decorations. It was well advertised and was named after some well-known gold fields. This aroused curiosity. The special feature was the digging in a large tree embowered box of sand for buried treasure. Each guest was allowed to dig with a toy spade until he found the treasure in his claim which was staked off and marked with cord. These "treasures" came from a bazaar store. This made considerable fun.

The social brought in twenty-two dollars. A kind friend, interested in the school made a gift of five dollars and another whose daughter was a pupil did the same. The teacher put in two dollars and the organ was bought.

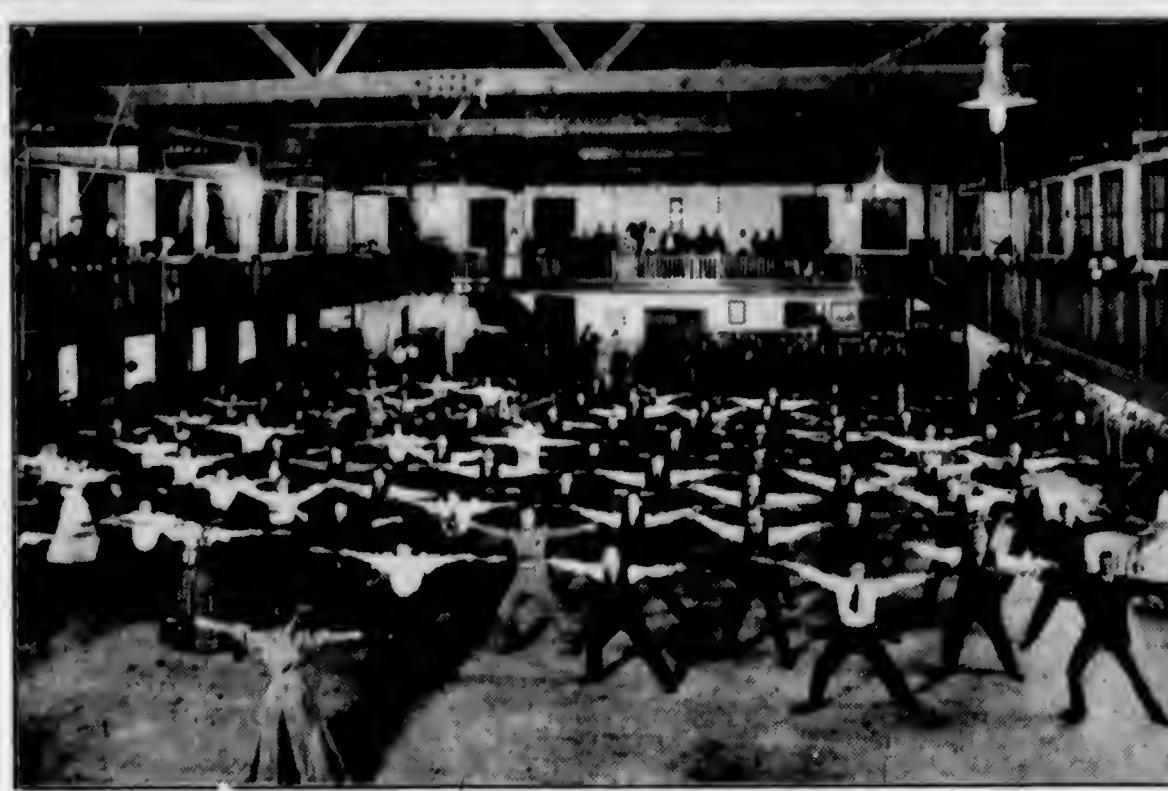
Then the enthusiasm reminded one of a veterans' re-union. In the morning, at recess, at noon that organ was peeling out "Dixie," "Old Folks at Home," "My Old Kentucky Home" and many another good old song with a chorus of boys and girls voices.

These things tended to draw the school together and made better feeling and order. The expense in money was small; the work and planning pleasant. It interested the parents and made a place in the community for the teacher, so that, when some years later he resigned the position, he was gratified to receive a most cordial letter of recommendation from the secretary of the school board and to hear the kind words of the superintendent. "We are glad to have had you with us; your influence has been good." Least of all possibly was the greeting on the street of a small group of boys of a lower grade, "Oh, Mr. — what made you resign? We thought we were going to be in your grade."

So the teacher with a little thought and planning, at a small expense in money, can create that enthusiasm and good feeling in the school which make better work, better order and better boys and girls. It also gives him an influence outside and causes the pleasant feeling when he leaves that he has done a good and useful work and that he will be missed.

The Beginning of Football.

The first reference to what may possibly be the game of football is to be found in a proclamation of Edward II, 1314, when the people were forbidden "to hustle over large balls." The present name was first used in a statute of Edward III, 1347, when "football" in London streets was declared illegal.—London Reader.



Battle Creek Again

SCIENCE PROVES THAT WORK IS A GOOD THING

The picture shows the outdoor morning exercise at Battle Creek. See the old men and old women hard at work! They pay for being made to work! They do it for their health. And it succeeds. Fat folks grow slim, and skin and bones people grow plump. And what is better, cross people grow cheerful and ugly people grow sweet-tempered!

This is a part of the great Battle Creek idea that nature cures people. God intended people to work. And the average farmer gets air and exercise while attending to his daily tasks.

It is the city man, who sits behind a desk all day, who gets sick for lack of exercise. If farmers would only eat right then air and exercise would make them all live up into the nineties!

As Dr. Paulson explains, exercise rouses the forces of nature in the body, and brings perspiration which carries off the poisons that too often clog the body.

The Battle Creek cures are helped by all science in investigating each

case to find what is really the matter, and the finest surgery when that is needed, but the great things are air, water, exercise, and the right kind of food.

We farmers have the air and could have the water. We have the chance to exercise while making a living. Our great misery comes from the wrong kind of food—too many hot biscuits, too much meat, pickles, and pepper, and all swallowed without chewing.

God intended people to be well!

THE WATERBOYS

A Splendid Little Book by Prof Lewis

A copy of a book entitled, "The Waterboys and other Stories" by Prof. Chas. D. Lewis of Berea, has just come to our desk. The book is written for the purpose of drawing the attention of the young people to the great work of nature going on about them to arouse in them a keen interest and research into the common everyday things of life. Some of the great and fundamental principles of science are approached in such a way as to delight the energetic youth and cause him to enjoy reading the book as well as his play. The various organisms of plant life are named and made to romp and play like children. They talk and tell how in their play they build leaves, twigs, limbs and trees, and they tell all this in such a way that the child cannot be misled or fail to understand. It is an introduction to nature study for young people and should find a place in every public school where the children have access to the hills, fields and woods.

A second edition of "The Waterboys" is to follow later which will contain a larger number of illustrations together with additional chapters which will deal with more advanced work.

The author is to be congratulated on this splendid work, which bids fair to fill a long felt need for something that will not only interest our young people but will instruct them at the same time, and so with one effort two great aims will be accomplished.

Mrs. Wallace Gilbert and little son have been spending fair week with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. June Armstrong attended the fair.

Mr. John Anderson and wife spent Thursday night with Mr. and Mrs. Pal Cornelison.

Mrs. J. W. Herndon has returned from a visit to relatives in Missouri.

Mr. May Ponder, wife and children were the guests of Mrs. Maupin during the fair.

Mr. Jeff Hazlewood has gone to Hamilton for employment.

Mr. John McKeahan has purchased a well drill.

Mr. Frank Burdette is having a cistern dug.

Miss Bettie Lewis of Berea has been visiting Miss Addie Hill.

Mr. Ulmer Smith visited Luther Maupin during fair week.

Mr. Lee Maupin of Waco was the guest last week of Mr. Bud Bush and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burdette were the guests of Mrs. Mary Burdette, Thursday night.

Mrs. Lucinda Slusher and sons, expect to leave in a few days for their home in Oklahoma.

SILVER CREEK ITEMS

Silver Creek, Aug. 4.—Rev. Ambrose preached at Silver Creek, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Flossie Hosett from Ohio is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson, for a few weeks.

Miss Hettie Johnson and Miss Sis Gadd spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davis.

Mrs. C. T. Todd and Mrs. Mary Kindred spent Monday in Berea.

Mr. Sam Kelley and Miss Maggie Johnson were quietly married last Thursday at the home of Rev. McMurray. The wedding was a great surprise to many.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kelley and Brownie Kelley spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Jake Hale.

Miss Mamie Richardson from Hamilton, O., is visiting her mother for a few days.

Mrs. Jim Gabbard is very ill at this writing.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Instinct in Eating.

Appetite should be the guide to what to eat. Serious injury results from interfering with the normal exercise of the appetites in many respects. We should follow nature. We should allow the instinctive desire for food free exercise within the scope which reason teaches us to be beneficial. While harm may be done by the suggestion that we must be careful to avoid injury from wrong eating, much good can result from knowing that we can select food wisely and influence good nutrition by the exercise of reason—as, for instance, in mastication. One can decide to chew three times as much as he has been in the habit of doing, and knowing that this will improve nutrition is a source of good suggestion, though the practice should be reduced to a habit requiring no special effort if we admit that reason should not control in the selection of food we must admit that it should not control in the selection of thought; that we should think what we like, good or bad. Safety and success lie in the proper balance of the objective and the subjective, reason and instinct.

State of Kentucky

County of Madison.

To the Sheriff of Madison County,

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an order

entered upon the order book of Madison County Court at its July term,

1913.

Witness my signature this July 8th,

1913.

MADISON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

In Re Petition of J. S. Gott, and others, to fix boundary of proposed graded common school district in the Glade Magisterial District.

This matter being on the docket of the court this day and it appearing the order heretofore entered was not carried out owing to oversight in certifying same to the sheriff; and it appearing that more than ten legal voters, who are taxpayers in the proposed graded common school district have petitioned the court to fix the boundary of said district and to order an election to establish a graded common school, and it further appearing that said petition is approved by the trustee of the common school whose district is embraced in said proposed district, and the county school superintendent and the county board of education, and it further appearing that no part of the proposed graded school district will be more than two and one half miles from the schoolhouse, the court being advised, it is considered and adjudged and hereby ordered that the following boundaries shall be spread upon the order book of this court as the boundaries of the proposed graded common school district:

Beginning at the Cemetery sexton house, including same; thence a straight line to the residence of C. I. Ogg, including it; thence a straight line to the Squire Wilson house, now owned by Berea College, including it; thence South with the railroad to Alex Moore's southeast corner; thence with his south line westward to the residence of J. K. Baker on his farm and including it; thence a straight line from his house to the residence of Leon Lewis, including it; thence a straight line to the lot of Andrew Isaacs on Chestnut Street, including it; thence a straight line to D. H. Smith's residence, including his farm; thence a straight line to the residence of E. C. Wynn, including his farm; thence a straight line to the Scaffold Cane Pike at Bushy Fork Creek, thence with the creek to the bridge at Big Hill Pike; thence a straight line to the house of Tarlton Combs, including his farm; thence a straight line to the beginning.

Beginning at the Cemetery sexton house, including same; thence a straight line to the residence of C. I. Ogg, including it; thence a straight line to the Squire Wilson house, now owned by Berea College, including it; thence South with the railroad to Alex Moore's southeast corner; thence with his south line westward to the residence of J. K. Baker on his farm and including it; thence a straight line from his house to the residence of Leon Lewis, including it; thence a straight line to the lot of Andrew Isaacs on Chestnut Street, including it; thence a straight line to D. H. Smith's residence, including his farm; thence a straight line to the residence of E. C. Wynn, including his farm; thence a straight line to the Scaffold Cane Pike at Bushy Fork Creek, thence with the creek to the bridge at Big Hill Pike; thence a straight line to the house of Tarlton Combs, including his farm; thence a straight line to the beginning.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff of Madison County, Kentucky, do hold on the 19th day of August 1913, at the school house in Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. an election for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal white voters within the above described boundaries constituting the proposed graded common school district, upon the proposition whether or not they are for or against an annual graded common school tax in the sum of thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of the property assessed within the above described boundaries belonging to said white voters or corporations; and in addition thereto an annual poll tax of \$1.00 per capita on each white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age residing in said proposed graded common school district; all for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school within the described proposed graded common school district and for erecting or repairing suitable building for said purpose upon the present site of the public school in Berea, Ky., and for any and all other necessary incidental expense to carrying on and conducting of a first class graded common school at Berea, Madison County, Kentucky.

It is further ordered that said election is to be held for the purpose of electing five trustees for the proposed graded common school district, said trustees when elected to be divided into three classes in accordance with Kentucky Statutes sections 4471 and 4469a.

The sheriff shall have this order published in the Berea Citizen for at least twenty days before the election and will advertise same by printed or written hand bills posted in five conspicuous places in the said proposed graded common school district for the same length of time; said advertising and notices herein ordered shall be inserted within ten days after he receives this order.

State of Kentucky

County of Madison.

To the Sheriff of Madison County,

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an order

entered upon the order book of Madison County Court at its July term,

1913.

Witness my signature this July 8th,

1913.

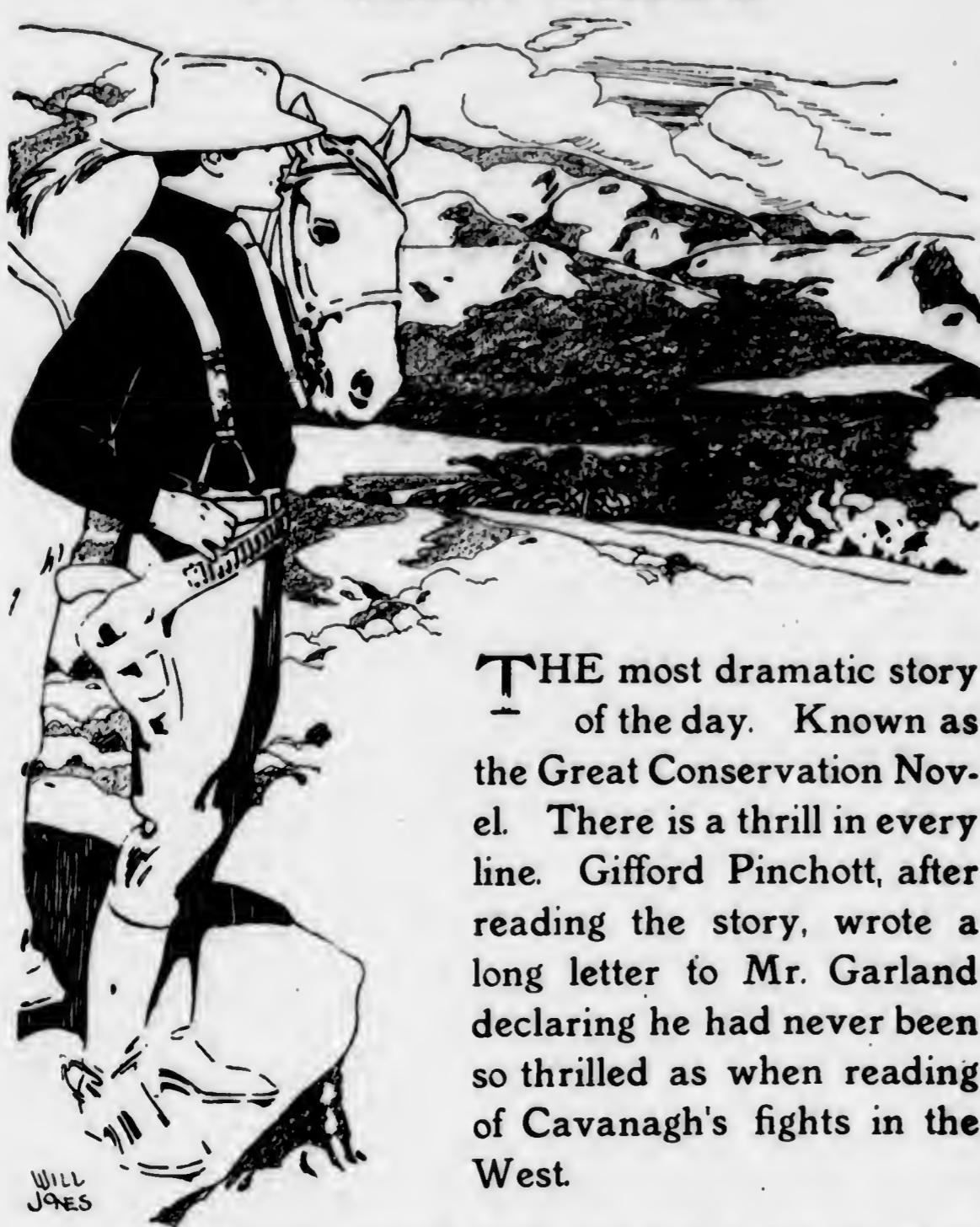
R. B. TERRILL,

County Clerk.

In obedience to the foregoing order an election will be held on the 19th day of August 1

Cavanagh: Forest Ranger

BY HAMLIN GARLAND



THE most dramatic story of the day. Known as the Great Conservation Novel. There is a thrill in every line. Gifford Pinchott, after reading the story, wrote a long letter to Mr. Garland declaring he had never been so thrilled as when reading of Cavanagh's fights in the West.

We Have Never Given Our Readers a Better Story

"Very well," returned Redfield, "carry it to the president if you wish. I simply repeat that your sheep must correspond to your permit, and if you don't send up and remove the extra number I will do it myself. I don't make the rules of the department. My job is to carry them out."

By this time every person in the room was tense with interest. They all knew Gregg and his impudent methods. Some of the cattlemen in the room had suffered from his greed, and, while they were not partisans of the supervisor, they were glad to see him face his opponent fearlessly.

Lize delivered a parting blow: "Bullfrog, you and me are old timers. We're on the losing side. We belong to the 'good old days' when the Fork was a 'man's town' and to be 'shot up' once a week kept us in news. But them times are past. You can't run the range that way any more. Why, man, you'll have to buy and fence your own pasture in a few years more or else pay rent same as I do. You stockmen kick like steers over paying a few old cents a head for five months' range; you'll be mighty glad to pay a dollar one of these days. Take your medicine—that's my advice." And she went back to her cash drawer.

Redfield's voice was cuttingly contemptuous as he said quite calmly: "You're all kinds of asses, you sheepmen. You ought to pay the fee for your cattle with secret joy. So long as you can get your stock pastured (and in effect guarded) by the government from June to November for 20 cents or even 50 cents per head you're in luck. Mrs. Wetherford is right. We've all been educated in a bad school. Uncle Sam has been too lazy to keep any supervision over his public lands. He's permitted us grass pirates to fight and lynch and burn one another on the high range (to which neither of us had any right), holding back the real user of the land—the farmer."

Gregg was silenced, but not convinced. "There's nothing in that bill to warrant these petty tyrannies of yours."

"What you call tyrannies I call defending the public domain," replied Redfield.

"If I had my way I'd give my rangers the power of the Canadian mounted police. Is there any other state in this nation where the roping of sheep herders and the wholesale butchery of sheep would be permitted? From the very first the public lands of this state have been a refuge for the criminal, a lawless no man's land, but now, thanks to Roosevelt and the chief forester, we at least have a force of men on the spot to see that some semblance of law and order is maintained. You fellows may protest and run to Washington, and you may send your paid representatives there, but you're sure to lose. As free range monopolists you are cumberers of the earth,

and all you represent must pass before this state can be anything but the by-word it is now."

The whole dining room was still as he finished, and Lee Virginia, with a girl's vague comprehension of the man's world, apprehended in Redfield's speech a large and daring purpose.

Gregg sneered. "Perhaps you intend to run for congress on that line of talk."

Redfield's voice was placid. "At any rate, I intend to represent the policy that will change this state from the sparsely settled battleground of a lot of mounted hoboes to a state with an honorable place among the other commonwealths. If this be treason make the most of it."

Cavanagh was disturbed, for, while he felt the truth of his chief's words, he was in doubt as to the policy of uttering them. He rose. "I must be going," he said, with a smile.

Again the pang of loss touched her heart. "When will you come again?" she asked in a low voice.

"It is hard to say. A ranger's place in the forest. I am very seldom in town. Just now the danger of fires is great, and I am very uneasy. I may not be down again for a month."

The table was empty now, and they were standing in comparative isolation, looking into each other's eyes in silence. At last she murmured: "You've helped me. I'm going to stay a little while anyway and do what I can."

"I'm sorry I can't be of actual service, but I am a soldier with a work to do. Even if I were here I could not help you as regards the townpeople. They all hate me quite cordially, but Redfield, and especially Mrs. Redfield, can be of greater aid and comfort. He's quite often here, and when you are lonely and discouraged let him take you up to Elk Lodge."

He extended his hand, and as she took it he thrilled to the soft strength of it. "Till next time," he said, "good luck."

CHAPTER V.

VIRGINIA TAKES ANOTHER MOTOR RIDE.

LEE VIRGINIA'S efforts to refine the little hotel produced an amazing change in Eliza Wetherford's affairs. The dining room swarmed with those seeking food, and as the news of the girl's beauty went out upon the range the cowboys sought excuse to ride in and get a square meal and a glimpse of the "queen" whose hand had whitened "the old shack" into a marvel of cleanliness. Generally they failed of so much as a glance at her, for she kept away from the dining room at mealtime.

Lee Virginia was fully aware of this male curiosity and vaguely conscious of the light which shone in the eyes of some of them (men like Gregg). She had begun to understand, too, that her mother's reputation was a barrier between the better class of folk and

herself. But as they came now and again to take a meal they permitted themselves a word in her praise, which she resented. "I don't want their friendship now," she declared bitterly.

As she gained courage to look about her she began to be interested in some of her borders.

So far as the younger men were concerned, she saw little to admire and much to hate. They were crude and uninteresting rowdies for the most part. She was put upon her defense by their glances, and she came to dread walking along the street, so open and coarse were their words of praise.

Few of these loafers had the courage to stand on their feet and court her favor, but there was one who speedily became her chief persecutor. This was Nell Ballard, celebrated (and made impudent) by two years' travel with a wild west show. He was tall, lean, angular and freckled, but his horsemanship was marvelous and his skill with the rope magical.

He had lost his engagement by reason of a drunken brawl, and he was now living with his sister, the wife of a small rancher near by. Virginia despised the other men, but she feared this one, and quite justly.

The Greggs, father and son, were in open rivalry for Lee also, but in different ways. The older man, who had already been married several times, was disposed to buy her hand in what he called "honorable wedlock," but the son, at heart a libertine, approached her as one who despised the west and who, being kept in the beastly country by duty to a parent, was ready to amuse himself at any one's expense. He had no purpose in life but to feed his body and escape toll.

The chivalry of the plains, of which Lee had read so much and which she supposed she remembered, was gone. She doubted if it had ever existed among these centaurs. Why should it inhere in ignorant, brutal plainsmen any more than in ignorant, brutal facious hands?

There came to her now and again gentle old ranchers—"granglers," they would be called—and shy boys from the farms, but for the most part the men she saw irritated her, and she kept out of their sight as much as possible. Her keenest pleasures, almost her only pleasures, lay in the occasional brief visits of Cavanagh as he rode in for his mail.

Lee perceived all these attacks on her daughter and was infuriated by them. Her brows were knotted with care as well as pain, and she incessantly urged Virginia to go back to Sulphur. "I'll send you money to pay your board till you strike a job." But to this the girl would not agree, and the business by reason of her presence went on increasing from day to day.

To Redfield Lize one day confessed her pain. "I ought to send for that doctor up there, but the plain truth is I'm afraid of him. I don't want to

know what's the matter of me. It's his job to tell me I'm sick, and I'm scared of his verdict."

"Nonsense!" he replied. "You can't afford to put off getting him much longer. I'm going back tonight, but I'll be over again tomorrow. Why don't you let me bring him down? It will save you \$12. And, by the way, suppose you let me take Lee Virginia home with me. She looks a bit depressed. An outing will do her good. She's taken bold here wonderfully."

"Hasn't she? But I should have sent her away the very first night. I'm getting to depend on her. I'm plumb foolish about her now—can't let her out of my sight, and yet I'm off my feed worrying over her. Gregg is getting dangerous. You can't fool me when it comes to men. Curse 'em! They're all alike, every one of them. I won't have my girl mistreated. I tell you that. I'm not fit to be her mother. Now, that's the truth, Steddy, and this rotten little back country cow town is no place for her. But what can I do? She won't leave me so long as I'm sick, and every day ties her closer to me. I don't know what I'd do without her. If I'm going to die I want her by me when I take my drop, so you see just how I'm placed."

She looked yellow and drawn as she ended, and Redfield was moved by her unwilling tenderness.

"Now, let me advise," he began after a moment's pause. "We mustn't let the girl get homesick. I'll take her home with me this afternoon and bring her back along with a doctor tomorrow."

"All right, but before you go I want to have a private talk. I want to tell you something."

He warned her away from what promised to be confession. "Now, now, Eliza, don't tell me anything that requires that tone of voice. I'm a bad person to keep a secret, and you might be sorry for it. I don't want to know anything more about your business than I can guess."

"I don't mean the whisky trade," she explained. "I've cut that all out anyway. It's something more important—it's about Ed and me."

"I don't want to hear that either," he declared. "Let bygones be bygones. What you did then is outlawed anyway. Those were fierce times, and I want to forget them." He looked about. "Let me see Miss Virginia and convey to her Mrs. Redfield's invitation."

"She's in the kitchen, I reckon. Go right out."

He was rather glad of a chance to see the young reformed in action and smiled as he came upon her surrounded by waiters and cooks, busily supervising the preparations for the noon meal, which amounted to a tumult each day.

She saw Redfield, nodded and a few moments later came toward him, flushed and beaming with welcome. "I'm glad to see you again, Mr. Supervisor."

He bowed profoundly. "Mrs. Redfield sends by me a formal invitation to you to visit Elk Lodge. She is not quite able to take the long ride, else she'd come to you." Here he handed her a note. "I suggest that you go up with me this afternoon, and tomorrow we'll fetch the doctor down to see your mother. What do you say to that?"

Her eyes were dewy with grateful appreciation of his kindness as she



THE YOUNG REFORMER WAS SURROUNDED BY WAITERS AND COOKS.

answered, "That would be a great pleasure, Mr. Redfield, if mother feels up to it."

"I've talked with her. She is anxious to have you go."

Virginia was indeed greatly pleased and pleasantly excited by this message, for she had heard much of Mrs. Redfield's exclusiveness and also of the splendor of her establishment. She hurried away to dress with such a flutter of joyous anticipation that Redfield felt quite repaid for the pressure he had put upon his wife to induce her to write that note. "You may leave Lize Wetherford out of the count, my dear," he had said. "There is nothing of her discernible in the girl. Virginia is a lady. I don't know where she got it, but she's a gentlewoman by nature."

It was hot and still in town, but no sooner was the car in motion than both heat and dust were forgotten. Redfield's machine was not large, and as he was content to go at moderate speed, conversation was possible.

He was of that sunny, optimistic, ever youthful nature which finds delight in human companionship under any conditions whatsoever. He accepted this girl for what she seemed—a fresh, unspoiled child. He saw nothing cheap or commonplace in her and was not disposed to impose any of her father's wild doings upon her calendar. He had his misgivings as to her future. That was the main reason why

he had said to Mrs. Redfield, "The girl must be helped." Afterward he had said "sustained."

It was inevitable that the girl should soon refer to the ranger, and Redfield was as complimentary of him as she could wish. "It'sa hasn't a fault but one, and that's a negative one—he doesn't care a hang about getting on, as they say over in England. He's content just to do the duty of the moment. He made a good cowpuncher and a good soldier, but as for promotion—he laughs when I mention it."

"He told me that he hoped to be chief forester," protested Virginia.

"Oh, yes, he says that, but do you know he'd rather be where he is, riding over the hills, than live in London. You should see his cabin sometime. It's most wonderful, really. His walls are covered with bookshelves of his own manufacture and chairs of his own design. Where the boy got the skill I don't see. Heaven knows, his sisters are conventional enough. He's capable of being amorous, but he won't live in town and work in an office. He's like an Indian in his love of the open."

CHAPTER VI.

IN THE VIOLENT PAST.

TALKING about Cavanagh was quite too absorbingly interesting to both Lee and Redfield to permit of any study of the landscape, which went by as if dismissed by the chariot wheels of some contemptuous magician. Redfield's eyes were mostly on the road in the manner of the careful auto driver, but when he did look up it was to admire the color and poise of his seat mate, who made the landscape of small account.

She kept the conversation to the desired point. "Mr. Cavanagh's work interests me very much. It seems very important, and it must be new, for I never heard of a forest ranger when I was a child."

"The forester is new, at least in America," he answered. "My dear young lady, you are returned just in the most momentous period in the history of the west. The old dominion—the cattle range—is passing. The supremacy of the cowboy is ended. The cowboy is raising oats. The cowboy is pitching alfalfa and swearing horribly as he bites his hands. Some of the rangers at the moment are men of western training, like Ross, but whose allegiance is now to Uncle Sam. With others that transfer of allegiance is not quite complete; hence the insolence of men like Gregg, who think they can bribe or intimidate these forest guards and so obtain favors. The newer men are college bred, red foresters. But you can't know what it all means till you see Ross or some other ranger on his own health. We'll make up a little party some day and drop down upon him and have him show us about. Go right out."

He was rather glad of a chance to see the young reformed in action and smiled as he came upon her surrounded by waiters and cooks, busily supervising the preparations for the noon meal, which amounted to a tumult each day.

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Her eyes were dewy with grateful appreciation of his kindness as she

his fellows. "Why brand these mavericks at \$5 per head for this or that outfit when the law says they belong to the man who finds them?"

Lee Virginia looked up brightly. "That seems right to me."

"Ah, yes, but wait! We cattlemen had large herds, and the probabilities were that, the calf belonged to some one of us, whereas the cowboy, having no herd at all, knew the maverick belonged to some one's herd. True, the law said it was his, but the law did not mean to reward the freebooter. Yet that is exactly what it did. At first only a few outlaws took advantage of it, but hard years came on, the cattle business became less and less profitable, we were forced to lay off our men, and so at last the range was swarmed with idle cowpunchers. Then came the breakdown in our scheme. The cowboys took to 'maverickin' on their own account. Some of them had the grace to go into partnership with some farmer and so claim a small bunch of cows, but others suddenly and miraculously acquired herds of their own. From keeping within the law they passed to violent methods. They slit the tongues of calves for the purpose of separating them from their mothers. Finding he could not suck, booby would at last wander away from his dun and so become a maverick. In short, anarchy reigned on the range."

"But surely my father had nothing to do with this?"

"No; your father up to this time had been on good terms with everybody. He had a small herd of cattle down the river, which he owned in common with a man named Hart."

"I remember him."

"He was well thought of by all the big outfits, and when the situation became intolerable and we got together to weed out the 'rustlers,' as these cattle thieves were called, your father was approached and converted to a belief in drastic measures. He had suffered less than the rest of us because of his small herd and the fact that he was very popular among the cowboys. So far as I was concerned, the use of violent methods revolted me. My training in the east had made me a respecter of the law. 'Change the law,' I said. 'The law is all right,' they replied; 'the trouble is with these rustlers. We'll hang a few of 'em, and that will break up the business.'"

Parts of this story came back to the girl's mind, producing momentary flashes of perfect recollection. She heard again the voices of excited men arguing over and over the question of "maverickin'" and she saw her father as he rode up to the house that last day before he went south.

Redfield went on. "The whole plan as developed was silly, and I wonder still that Ed Wetherford, who knew the 'nestor' and the cowboy as well, should have lent his aid to it. The cattlemen, some from Cheyenne, some from Denver and a few from New York and Chicago, agreed to finance a sort of vigilante corps composed of men from the outside on the understanding that this policing body should be commanded by one of their own number. Your father was chosen second in command and was to guide the party, for he knew almost every one of the rustlers and could ride directly to their doors."

"I wish he hadn't done that," murmured the girl.

"I must be frank with you, Virginia. I can't excuse that in him. It was a kind of treachery. He must have been warped by his associates. They convinced him by some means that it was his duty, and one fine day the Fork was started by a messenger who rode in to say that the cattle barons were coming with a hundred 'Texas bad men' to 'clean out the town' and to put their own men into office. This last was silly not to me, but the people believed it."

The girl was thumping now. "I remember! I remember the men who rode into the town to give the alarm. I was scared almost breathless."

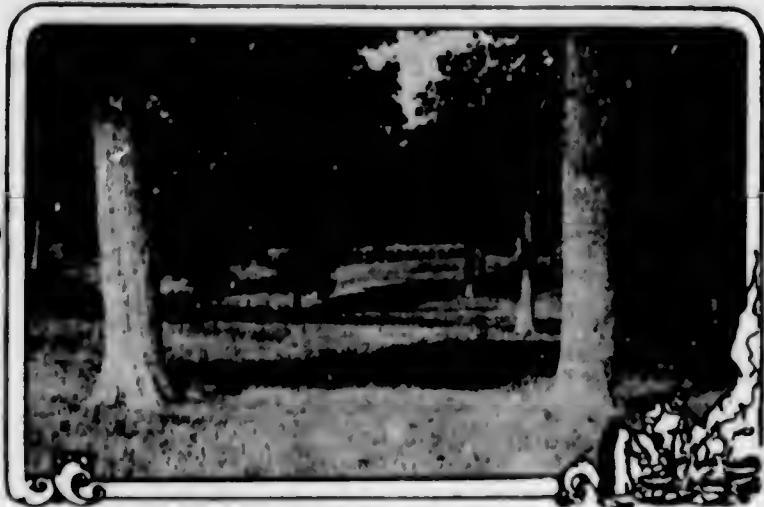
"It was in Sulphur City and did not hear of it till it was nearly all over," Redfield resumed, his speech showing a little of the excitement which thrilled through the girl's voice. "Well, the first act of vengeance was so ill considered that it practically ended the whole campaign. The invaders fell upon and killed two ranchers, one of whom was probably not a rustler at all, but a peaceable settler, and the other one they most barbarously hanged. More than this, they attacked and vainly tried to kill two settlers whom they met on the road—German farmers, with no connection, so far as known, with the thieves. These men escaped and gave the alarm. In a few hours the whole range was afire with vengeful fire. The Forks, as you may recall, was like a swarm of hornet's nests. Every man and boy was armed and mounted. The

A State Wide Invitation to INTENSIVE FARMING

Monster Barbecue to Be Given by J. N. Camden
at Versailles, Aug. 20, 1913

THIS meeting of farmers and their friends who are interested in the agricultural advancement of Kentucky is to be held that every one in the state may become acquainted and "rub elbows" with his neighbors and friends. It is to be a great farmers' convention, a place where, besides the "getting together," there will be speakers who really have something to say to the men who get their living from the soil.

In the past a barbecue, with its huge joints of smoking juicy meat and its bubbling steaming burgoo, meant political speechmaking and a warming of party spirit. This Illinois barbecue is a definite effort to give the farmers of the state a chance to meet and get acquainted and to hear some of the strongest speakers in the whole country discuss vital farm questions. These speakers will be brought to the meeting from the north, south, east and west, and, as they are to be limited to thirty minutes each, they will be sure to send their messages home in quick, short sentences. The list of speakers is about com-



WHERE THE BARBECUE WILL BE HELD.

pleted and will be given in full in the next article, which will be published soon. Kentucky is thoroughly aroused educationally, and this meeting is an outgrowth of this great wave of enthusiasm.

When your correspondent visited the Camden farm, just outside of Versailles, a few days ago he was shown the various points of interest that the visitor might wish to inspect. Competent men will be in charge of each farm department so that questions by visitors may be answered quickly.

In visiting the dairy barn, with its carefully selected herd of seventy-five Jersey's, it was pleasing to note that the barn had originally been used for

J. N. CAMDEN.

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY

TO THE FARMERS OF KENTUCKY.

For a quarter of a century the great problems of manufacturing and of transportation have been handled upon the advice of experts--men whose accurate and scientific knowledge extends to the minutest points.

In the past few years able men have realized that farming could be put upon the same basis--that instead of being of necessity a haphazard enterprise it is one of the most scientific businesses in the world--that it may be as accurate and as reliable as these processes of nature upon which it depends.

It has been realized also, that the principles of co-operation which have worked out such great things in the industrial world, may be used with equal effectiveness in the realm of agriculture.

To add in the rapid spread of these ideas and principles seems to me to be a most useful and noble work, and one in which I would gladly have a part in Kentucky.

With this thought, I have decided to give an old fashioned barbecue at my home in Woodford County, near Versailles, on Wednesday, August 20th. It will be my aim to have matters along the lines I indicated discussed by some of the great agricultural experts of the country, and it will be my hope that this may give fresh impetus to the work in Kentucky for the farmers which is already so well begun.

Every Farmer, and every Farmer's wife, and every one interested in better farming, in the state, who feels an interest in increasing the rewards of agriculture, and in bettering the conditions of farm life, is most cordially and urgently invited to be my guest on August 20th. This invitation is given in the spirit of good fellowship, and the desire to help, and all who accept it will be most warmly welcomed.

Very sincerely,

J. N. Camden.

housing tobacco. It was not a show barn at all, but a thoroughly sanitary barn, with the emphasis on the cow end of the enterprise. Out in the woods pasture there were several bunches of fine sleek steers, some of which were destined to help feed the hungry crowd on Aug. 20.

The woods pasture, with its giant oaks, poplars, walnuts and stately elms, is an ideal place to handle the 30,000 people who are expected to be the guests



DESTINED TO HELP FEED THE HUNGRY CROWD.

at the farm on the day of the barbecue. In one end of this pasture there is a perfect amphitheater for seating those who wish to hear the speakers and the band concert which is to be provided.

Things are happening in our dear old state--better schools are building, better roads are being laid, Chautauqua meetings for farmers are developing, and now a barbecue to which an invitation is given to each and every person who believes in the welfare and the future of the agriculture of the state is an assured fact. Men of vision are dreaming of a new Kentucky--a twentieth century Kentucky--and all the agencies mentioned are bringing the dream closer each day. Dreams do come true.

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M. S.,
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

Crop Rotation vs. "Resting the Land"

August is the best time of year to kill sprouts and briars. No farmer should rest easy during this month as long as these are growing in cleared fields or along fence rows for about 3 years of persistent cutting in May and August will rid most land of this annoyance.

It costs from \$2 to \$5 an acre to clear brush and briars from land that has been turned out to rest, and it takes at least one half more work to break the ground, get it ready for planting and cultivating the crop after the clearing is done, than if the land had been kept in a good crop rotation year after year.

Ground treated in this way will perhaps bring 3 crops of corn, a crop of oats and 6 years of very poor pasture in a 10 year period. The value of the corn crop may average \$15 a year per acre the oat crop may be worth \$8, and the pasture may average \$2 an acre per year, making the land bring an income of \$65 an acre in 10 years. And everyone will consider this good for land handled in this way.

Now suppose a good 4 year rotation is adopted. Three crops of corn in 10 years may conservatively be expected to yield an average return of \$20 per year. Three crops of rye following corn to keep ground from washing during winter and to plow under for green manure will more than pay their way for pasture be-

sides enriching the ground. Three crops of cowpeas following rye plowed under will easily be worth \$15 per acre each year.

Two crops of wheat, rye, or oats following the cowpeas should average at least \$12 per acre, and two crops of clover and timothy hay following the small grain in rotation should be worth at least \$15 per acre each year.

By this system of rotation a most conservative estimate gives \$150 per acre in ten years as compared with \$65 per acre by the old system. This is \$96 in favor of rotation.

By the rotation system you have plowed under 3 crops of cowpea stubble rich in nitrogen the most expensive element in fertilizers and 2 second crops of clover also rich in nitrogen, and will leave the land worth at least \$25 per acre more at the end of ten years than if it were in brush. This would buy you \$3 worth of fertilizer each year except when in clover and you would still be ahead \$96 per acre at the end of 10 years.

Hundreds of farmers that rotate and plow under crops, and use 250 pounds of fertilizer per year will tell you this is a very conservative estimate. Conservative enough to cover interest on investment, taxes, etc., and leave \$15.00 per acre on land in rotation for labor income if good farm management is exercised.

Dr. S. A. Knapp's Ten Commandments of Agriculture

1. Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; break in the fall to the depth of 8, 10 or 12 inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface; (the foregoing depths should be reached gradually)
2. Use seed of the best variety intelligently selected and carefully stored.
3. In cultivated crops, give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil and the climate.
4. Use intensive tillage during the growing period of the crops.
5. Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.
6. Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on southern farms.
7. Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.
8. Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.
9. Produce all the food required for the men and animals on the farm.
10. Keep an account of each farm product, in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

NEW MOTOR ROAD CLEANER.

Works on Vacuum Plan and Picks Up Stones and Broken Bricks.

The first demonstration in England of the new motor vacuum road cleaning machine, the invention of an Italian engineer, took place at Southport recently.

The machine has from twenty to thirty horsepower and a four cylinder motor engine. The sweeping mechanism consists of a series of small brushes, which revolves in a sheet iron shell in the opposite direction to that of the wheels of the car. The speed at which the brush rotates creates enough draft to collect by suction all the dust and deposit it in a receiver.

The machine picked up wooden blocks and broken bricks, and it is said that it can deal similarly with bottles and stones up to nine pounds in weight.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Turnips For Diabetes.

Turnips contain little nutriment in proportion to bulk, but are for this reason desirable in many cases where the cereals are not suitable on account of their greater tendency to fermentation. Turnips contain no starch and are therefore suitable in diabetes. They combine well with sweet potatoes, which are more easily digested than the ordinary potato, parsnips and carrots.

Such a combination forms a suitable meal for those cases in which sugar fruits and bread and potatoes are undesirable on account of being much heavier and more liable to ferment.

PUBLIC ROADS

FOR BETTER ROADS IN IOWA

Joint Sub-Committee of Legislature
Made Recommendation Concerning Highway Improvement.

As the result of daily deliberations for some weeks by the committees of the Iowa senate and house, the joint sub-committee made the following recommendations concerning road legislation:

Establishment state highway commission, with ample authority. Commission to consist of three members appointed by governor. Three members to select competent state highway engineer.

County engineers for all counties to be employed by supervisors with approval of highway commission.

Classification of all highways into county and township roads.

From 10 to 15 per cent. of roads in county to be designated as county roads, to be under supervisors and county engineer.

All moneys expended on these roads to be in line of permanent work. No money to be paid except on approval of engineer.

All bridges and culverts, county and township, to be built in accordance with general plans of state highway commission, under direction of county engineer.

All township work to be put by trustees in hands of one man, to be known as superintendent of township roads, who shall make all contracts for dragging and temporary repairs.

Two-mill levy to be placed in compulsory drag fund, to be paid out by superintendent for that purpose only.

In case superintendent does work of grading on township roads, the county engineer must go over roads



A "Chats" Road in Jasper County, Mo. "Chats" is a Term for Mill Tailings from the Mining District.

giving profile, so that grading can be done systematically, and township roads may be put in same condition as roads designated as county roads.

If the legislature will put these recommendations into a properly drawn bill and pass it, Iowa will have made a long step forward in handling the road question. Certainly the money spent on the roads will be better spent under competent supervision, says Wallace's Farmer.

These recommendations, however, do not directly encourage a beginning in the way of hard roads. It would seem that this legislature should do something in the way of stimulating permanent road construction in those sections where public sentiment is ripe for it. No good will come from trying to force good roads in communities where the people are satisfied with dirt roads. But the state can well afford to levy a one-mill tax and spend the money to defray a portion of the cost of permanent roads in communities in which the county or municipality and the abutting land owners will bear the greater proportion. Not a great deal of permanent road could be constructed in this way, but enough to serve as an object lesson, and this will be all that is necessary. A one-mill tax would amount to only \$2 on each quarter-section farm. Surely the owner of 160 acres of Iowa land ought to be willing to contribute that much toward experimental hard roads. It seems so much worth while that we wonder that such strenuous objection is made to it.

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For twenty miles he tried to reform Clara Baysworth. He told her frankly that he was pained and displeased by her foolish prejudice, but even that did not move her. She regarded him with alien eyes.

"I'll listen to you," she said, "when you stop being so perfectly foolish! And if you ask me again to marry you while you are carrying that thing around with you I'll scream!"

Somebody who was brave opened the box the next morning to see the dead snake and the camp nearly broke up as the rattle wailed one eye and waved his tail at the horrified meddler, having survived his choking, as Mathers had known he would. Mathers paled before Clara Baysworth's accusing eye.

"You certainly have nerve," she told him, "to ask a girl to endure things like this the rest of her life! I don't care whether it is science or not! You might experiment with guinea pigs or ducks!"

"I'll chloroform 'em!" Mathers offered, miserably.

"You will not!" Clara told him. "They might have nine lives like a cat and come to life again, and I can't stand snakes for parlor companions, dead or sleeping! It's between me and your squirming friends, Turkey!"

For a long minute Mathers looked at her. Then picking up the rattle he walked to the edge of the cliff and hurled him far out.

"There!" he said simply as he returned and spread out his empty hands.

"Do--do you suppose it'll hurt him wh--when he landed where you threw him?" Clara wept.

Then for the first time Mathers laughed. "Oh, you consistent woman!" he said. "I wouldn't have had so much time to study snakes anyhow, since I've got you to figure out the rest of my days!"

Work at Louisville.

The city of Louisville, Ky., is asking for bids on street work as follows:

6,740 square yards of concrete; 18,000 square yards of wood block paving;

47,000 square yards of asphalt, and 46,000 square yards of vitrified block sidewalks. The whole will cost about \$263,000.

Buy Many Automobiles.

Records show that there are now more than 700 automobiles in Williamson county, Texas, or about one car to every sixty people. Farmers are the principal buyers, on account of the great improvements in the roads.

Transportation Problem.

The farmers' transportation problem begins with the road that leads from his door to his school, his church, his mill, his gin, his post office and his market.

Should Be Isolated.

If roads around a town are bad, it might as well be on an island.

A FEW BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

No. 1. One large, two-story, concrete store house in best business part of Berea. Cost \$2,500. Make us an offer.

No. 2. One brand new six room dwelling (will be finished September 1) only one-half square to public school. All plastered, finished in hardwood, four grates and cabinet mantels. Also a large basement about 22x24 feet, and two porches. Can be bought for \$1,600.

No. 3. We have several nice residences on Jackson street at prices from \$1,200 to 5,000.

No. 4. We also have several Blue Grass farms in Madison and adjoining counties which we can deliver--worth the money. Also several business propositions in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

Tell us what you want, and we shall try to please you.

Bicknell & Harris
Berea, Kentucky

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ELECTION IN JACKSON COUNTY

The total vote for candidates for Jackson County offices is as follows: Representative: D. G. Wood 621; W. R. Reynolds 60; H. Clay Baldwin 595.

County Judge: L. C. Little 965; J. D. Spurlock 984.

County Attorney: H. N. Dean 961; C. P. Moore 836.

County Court Clerk: R. M. Ward 1,020; J. H. Hundley 531; E. B. Johnson 240.

Sheriff: John Farmer 672; W. M. Baker 572; H. J. Powell 317; Tyra Lainhart 191; P. W. Welch 157.

Assessor: John H. Webb 283; J. B. Morris 279; W. P. Smith 233; E. T. Cornett 238; James Bales 216; L. D. Mullins 169; C. C. Isaacs 129; W. F. Johnson 226; Green C. Smith 20; Joseph Brewer 88.

Sup't of Schools: J. J. Davis 680; Anna Powell 641; H. F. Minter 633.

C. S. Durhant was nominated for Surveyor without opposition.

The following were nominated for Justice of the Peace:

McKee District: C. E. Smith; Sturgeon District, W. B. Metcalf; Pond Creek District, R. H. Johnston; Horse, Lick District, Grant Tincher; Cavanaugh District, J. T. Lainhart; Coyle District, M. H. Smith.

This vote is unofficial and doubtful, as one of the ballot boxes has not been returned at this writing and the news from that District came by phone.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Aug. 4.—The election passed off very quietly here, Saturday.—John M. Moore was shot in the head on election night at the Cavanaugh voting place and died the following day as result of the wound. There were three or four persons in a fight and during the scuffle Moore was shot. Warrants were issued against Ernest Fowler and Ruford Fowler charging them with the killing. Moore was a candidate for County Judge until he quit the race about a week ago.—James H. Hays has gone to Clarmore, Oklahoma, to accept a position in a bank there.—The old County jail is torn down and Mr. Lankford of the Pauly Jail Building Co. is here preparing to begin work on the new one this week.—Dan Gabbard who has been visiting relatives here for a few weeks, left for Louisville, Sunday.—W. H. Clark is having his house repainted, and is also having a cellar built of the stone wall in the old jail.—John Farmer Jr. and wife, of Jeffersonville, have been visiting his parents for a few days.—Mrs. J. R. Hays and children are visiting J. C. Russell of Laurel County at present.—Miss Dena Frost has been visiting at Drip Rock for a few days.—Graham Farmer, of Lexington has been visiting relatives here recently.—Jesse Lunsford of Nicholasville is visiting relatives here.—Milas Sparks has moved into the house adjoining J. M. Hignite.—Mrs. Hamilton died at the home of James Hamilton this morning.

Jesse Tyra got his foot mashed by a large rock falling on it last week.—Monroe Bowles, who is taking a course at Bryant & Stratton Business School at Louisville is at home for a few

days.—James Tincher and Emma Haker were married at the home of A. W. Baker last Wednesday evening.—Jailer L. V. Morris has gone to Georgia after Pete Begley who is wanted here.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Aug. 1.—It's one of the dryest times ever witnessed in this vicinity. Crops are suffering and water for stock is very scarce.—Mrs. Annie Brewer had an apple peeling, Thursday night, which was well attended.—Roscoe Taylor and Fred Moore of Dayton, Ohio, are visiting the former's parents at this place and looking for a farm that they can purchase.—Alex Burns' little boy is very sick.—R. E. Taylor is preparing to erect a new dwelling house.

HUGH

Hugh, Aug. 4.—Rev. Parsons filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Bob Viars has been sick for the past few weeks, but is recovering now.—Mrs. Nancy Loamom of Cow Bell is sick at Mr. Bob Viars with erysipelas.—Martin Abrams of this place was defeated in the primary election for magistrate.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kindred visited at Bob Viars last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Everett Benge visited the latter's parents from Friday till Sunday.—The citizens of this place were sorry to hear of the death of John Moores, a former candidate for County Judge.—G. M. Benge will leave Sunday for Hamilton, O.—The people are thankful at this place for the good rain we had last Friday evening.

MATLDEN

Maulden, Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hoskins of Clark County are visiting friends and relatives in Jackson at present.—Mrs. Lucy Ward and daughter, who have been visiting at Maulden, have returned to their home at London.—A large crowd attended the speaking at Maulden, July 31st.—Married, July 21st, Mr. Hugh Farmer to Miss Emma Frost, both of Maulden.—The Rev. G. P. Hacker filled his regular appointment at Mt. Gilead last Saturday and Sunday.—Two of Mr. Bob Farmer's children are very sick.—Died, July 25th, the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Bortie Morris. It was laid to rest in the Cook graveyard.

DOUBBLEICK

Doublelick, July 21.—We are having some very warm weather at present.—The hauling seems to be the occupation of the people.—Mat Martin of Winchester, Ky., visited his mother, Mrs. Sallie Martin, last week.—Wallie Hellard, and Sampson Mailcoat, who have been in Hamilton, O., returned to their homes, Monday.—Goochland school is progressing nicely with Miss Pollie McCollum as teacher.—Miss Pollie McCollum spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ruthford Talahan.—Mrs. Richard Early of Wildie visited her mother, Mrs. Martin, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Martin of this place visited Mrs. Letta Tussey's Saturday night.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Aug. 3.—We had a good and much needed rain, Friday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard visited Mr. Eh Brockman's family at Lowell, Saturday and Sunday.—Prof. Dinsmore of Kent, O., was in this vicinity last week looking after his farm.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lamb have been enjoying a visit from his mother, Mrs. Lamb, and Mr.

and Mrs. Arthur Hoskins of Cleveland, O. They returned home, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson visited Mr. O. L. Gabbard last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Mike Jennings were called from their home at Danville, Illinois, on account of the illness of Mrs. Jennings' mother, Mrs. Van-Winkle.—Mrs. Wes Van-Winkle is some better.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mahaffey from Villa Grove, Ill., are visiting friends here.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Aug. 1.—Frank Baker and Green Allen have resumed good positions in Paris, Ky. The former is employed by a drayman and the latter is doing carpentry work.—Judge Rawlings, a candidate for re-election, visited friends here last week.—Peter Standafer is home for a short vacation. He is working in a railroad shop in Owsley County.

—James Clarkston accompanied by Mr. John Peters are spending their vacations here. Both are employed by the Champion paper mill of Hamilton, Ohio.—J. W. Montgomery and Jesse Thompson have been building the foundation for the new National Bank which is owned by the Hensley Bros. of Big Creek.—The McDowell Bros. who operate a saw mill here have recently bought a planer and are now prepared to do good mill work.—Rev. C. F. Chestnut filled his appointment here last Saturday and Sunday.

ESTILL COUNTY

EDGERTON BRANCH

Locust Branch, Aug. 1.—We are having some of the warmest weather of the season.—July 25th, the little one year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Green Davis was drowned. The mother had been washing and went to see after the cows without emptying the water. When she returned to the house the child had fallen into the water and was dead. It was carried to the Red Lick cemetery for burial.—Bro. Lunsford filled his regular appointment here last Sunday.—Several from this place attended Irvine Court last Monday.—The Misses Anna and Ada Bucknell visited Annie Richardson last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Johnson visited Mr. Jim Bicknell, Friday night.—Mrs. Mollie Bicknell and Aunt Abbie Gentry visited Mrs. Sarah Campbell one day last week.—Mrs. Dovie Robinson and her two children from Franklin, O., are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Susie Bicknell, this week.—The saw mill here in H. G. Bicknell's place had to shut down on account of having no water.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Baker of Hamilton, O., are visiting her father, A. J. Richardson.

OWSLEY COUNTY

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Aug. 1.—The crops in this section of the county are greatly damaged by the continued drought. No rain has fallen for nearly two months.—James R. Gabbard and Ralph Minter spent Saturday night and Sunday at Wolf Creek and attended church at Athens.—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Gabbard returned home from Winchester last Saturday, where they had been as witness in the Callahan murder case. They are to go back Monday.—Miss Florence Baker, a former student at Berea, died very recently of consumption.—Miss Mae Minter, who has been staying with her grandmother at Booneville, is home for a few days.—C. B. Gabbard is erecting a fine dwelling. Mr. Tip Mathis of Clay County is head carpenter.—The school at Esau is doing a good work with John Frost Jr. as teacher.—The Ricetown school is also progressing nicely with Tilman Green and Chester Baker as teachers.—Miss Hattie Nease of Booneville, who is teaching at Mistletoe, spent Saturday and Sunday, July 19th and 20th with the Misses Pearl and Lucy Gabbard.—Mrs. John L. Gabbard recently fell and hurt her hip a second time. She is confined to her bed and will not be able to walk for a while.—Henry Gabbard has had a large carbuncle on his upper lip which caused him much pain.—Mrs. Elihu Reynolds of Eversole is suffering with cancer of the breast. —The Citizen is always a welcome visitor to our readers.

CONKLING

Conkling, Aug. 1.—Rain is very much in demand here. The drought is doing considerable damage to crops and vegetation of all kinds.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wilson, a girl. Her name is Dorothy.—We are sorry to announce that Emily Eversole, the little seven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eversole of Booneville, has typhoid fever.—The teachers' institute convenes at Booneville the second Monday in this month with Prof. Ellis Seale of Berea as conductor.—Eld. Chas. Burch of Island City took part in the service at Macedonia church Sunday, an excellent meeting was reported.—Eld. G. W. Seale has an appointment to preach at the home of Robert Morris of Island City, Sunday evening, Aug. 10th.—Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Quillen and children of Idamay visited Mr. and Mrs. Will McCollum at

the end of the week.—One of Owsley's first class teachers, John Chadwell, is teaching at Walnut Grove, C. Claude Anderson of this place is doing successful work as a teacher in Witherspoon College at Buckhorn, in Perry County this year.—We were sorry indeed to hear of the death of our relative Mrs. V. S. Brewer of Sturgeon. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.—Mrs. Willie Thomas and two sons of Eubank, Casey County, were delightfully entertained here last week at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Green Mainous. —Bill Saylor and Louis Sandlin, brother-in-laws, living near each other on the left hand fork of Island Creek, have exchanged farms and will move immediately.—Eld. and Mrs. Frank Allen of Tees, Clay County, passed through here, Wednesday evening, on a business trip to Booneville.

STERGEON

Sturgeon, Aug. 4.—The prolonged dry period here is resulting in the drying up of pastures, and there will be a considerable decrease in the corn yield. The election passed off quietly here, Saturday. We learn that three were killed and one wounded on Buffalo.—Virgie, the little daughter of L. B. Brewer, is ill at this writing.—Church services were held here, Sunday, by the Rev. Dunigan of Idamay.—Gentry and Mays passed through Sturgeon on their way to Heavitt, Sunday. Daniel Gibson of this place, while on Sextons Creek, Friday evening, got into a combat with James Campbell and was shot in the thigh with a shot gun. Gibson shot Campbell thru the shoulder with a forty-five caliber. The opinion of the physicians, Mahaffey and Tilas, is that Gibson is not likely to recover.

MADISON COUNTY

BIG HILL

Big Hill, Aug. 4.—Next Saturday and Sunday are Rev. J. W. Parsons' regular appointment at Pilot Knob church.

Sunday School at Pilot Knob every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Miss Lucy Hayes was called to Fredericksburg, Ind., last Thursday on account of the death of her brother, Lee Hayes, who died at 1:30 p. m. last Thursday. Mr. Hayes bid his family goodbye and with great patience awaited the Lord's calling.

He had many friends in Kentucky as well as Indiana.

Miss Lucy Hayes has returned home and is teaching her school.

Obituary

Lee Hayes was born in Hancock County, Tennessee, Oct. 29, 1861.

Departed this life July 24, 1913. He united with the church in early youth and the people of this vicinity and Fredericksburg, Ind., well know the life he lived.

He has been a faithful member of the order of Knights of Pythias for thirteen years.

He leaves a wife and four children, Oscar, Anna, Ivy and John, a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes of Big Hill, Ky., two sisters, Lucy Hayes of Big Hill and Mrs. Martha Harrison of Berea. One brother and four sisters having preceded him to that peaceful home.

Mrs. Eliza H. Hipshire of Lexington, Ky., a sister of Mr. Philip Hayes, died at her home on Glynn Ave., about a week ago. She was 80 years of age. She left two children, Lee and Lou, a brother and sister, Mrs. Lucy Gordon and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Hipshire once lived at Big Hill, at what is known as the G. W. Lucas place, now owned by Berea College.

BEGINNING OF RERA

Continued from First Page

lish the Berea postoffice. He gave Mr.

Fee ten acres of land for a home site and helped him otherwise. He built

ed greater than he knew as all who

built at all.

I joined Mr. Fee one month after he had moved into his new house at Berea. He had come there to evangelize as well as to abolitionize that Glendale country and the regions beyond. He had already preached at Clear Creek, Scaffold, Cane and several other points in Rockcastle, Madison and other counties.

Others had preceded him in some of these places, as lecturers and preachers. Some with more force than judgment, some with more vinegar than honey. Such was that thin old gray haired man I met riding on that old horse when on my way from Gay's store to the Glade. He was an old Abolition preacher from esthetic New England and could not endure the primitive ways of the mountain people of Kentucky. He told these people that they lived in houses that his people would not degrade a horse or cow by stabling them in. No wonder he got thin and left! However, he stirred up much good thinking. He sowed good seed in good ground.

Thus when I first went to Berea I found blazed trees that led to many openings.

At this time Mr. Fee had no other helpers. So he had a job ready to my hand. "No school for you" he said, "You have other and better work to do. You must help me occupy this field

Every Thing in Our Tin Shop Must Be Sold by Aug. 30th

Two barrels of good Roofing Paint: black, 40 cts.; red, 85 cts; regular price, 50 cts. and \$1.00.

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as a lay preacher." I had already done that kind of work. I had received my ordination and commission, not from man by the laying on of hands but by the anointing of the Holy Spirit who had witnessed with my spirit that I was a child of God, (Rom. VIII: 16) and by the final message and commission of Jesus, (Rev. XXII: 17) "Let him that heareth say come." I knew that I had heard and come to the fountain and drunk freely of the waters of life, and was now in a hurry to extend the invitation to other thirsty souls as this commission authorized me to do. Later my call to the ministry was recognized by the laying on of hands of a Congregational Council.

No matter about the compensation, "I will trust in the Lord and do good." So Mr. and Mrs. Fee's hearts and home were wide open to receive me. And so were many other hearts and homes in the mountain country beyond. But Bro. Fee's was my central home for the following four months. And such a home!

The unfinished, unpainted, unplastered board house and the outside cozy study were not that home. It was a nesting place for one of the sweetest homes I ever visited.

No kinder husband or fonder father ever blessed a wife and children than Mr. Fee. No more loving and trusting wife or wiser mother ever guarded and guided a household than Mrs. Fee. And no brighter and sweeter children ever gladdened the hearts of fond parents than Miss Laura, and Burret and little Howard Fee. Tappan and Eddie were not then born.

How I love to think of that ideal home! How I want its sweet and moulding influence to reach every home visited by THE CITIZEN. This is why I write about it. That fragrant home tree was planted in Berea at its very beginning as one of its very best object lessons. May many be taught by it!

Mr. Fee was a pioneer missionary on a perilous and grand mission for humanity as any man ever sacrificed worldly goods and periled his life to prosecute. He was not an adventurer. He was a "woe be to me if I preached not this gospel to these people" kind of preacher. He was as true to his conscience as the needle to the pole. Whatever his judgment said he did whether it promised stripes or bullets or brought exile or ostracism. If he lacked any grace it was a full measure of optimism.

He was crushed and bewildered when he lost his little boy, Tappan—his ideal. As if he were lost forever!

When he saw his noble, educated and very promising son Burret slipping away from him, sinking, sinking by the white plague as into a mire of quicksand his heart was broken! Then the climax of his afflictions came when his cheerful and supporting wife was taken home. Noble Laura was left to comfort him in his old age.

But what a life! What sacrifices for the Master and humanity!

And then after and for all what a crown of righteousness! For all things work together for good to them that love God and righteousness. And what glorying now in the presence of his Lord! For St. Paul tells us that "If we suffer with him we shall be glorified with him." For the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us afterward."